

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Company country
How farming
has become
big business

Taking a bow
Anne-Sophie,
Germany's
violin genius

CND chief
A woman leader
for Europe's biggest
peace movement

Midland bid
David Miller reviews
Birmingham's prospects
for the 1992 Olympics

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition was won yesterday by Mr Karar Basir of Rugby. Portfolio list, page 18: how to play, information service, back page. On Saturday, £22,000 can be won - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Tax threat to money overseas

Companies and individual savers investing money abroad would face tax penalties unless they brought their money back to Britain, under proposals considered by the Labour Party for inclusion in the next election manifesto. The main targets include pension funds, life assurance companies, unit trusts and charities and individuals who have bought foreign assets.

Miners cleared

Charges of riot and unlawful assembly were dropped at Sheffield Crown Court against 79 miners arrested in June last year when 10,000 pickets gathered outside the Ognave coking plant. Page 2

Whisky uproar

David Bellamy, the television naturalist and a group from Friends of the Earth, were booed when they tried to persuade 800 people on Islay to stop cutting peat for whisky distilling.



Sutton wins

Shane Sutton won the second of the Kellogg City Centre cycling races in Glasgow yesterday.

Test target

England are within sight of victory on the last day of the fourth Test today. John Woodcock, page 28

SPECIAL REPORT
The Commonwealth: As the London Secretariat celebrates its twentieth birthday, a four-page Special Report examines the world's biggest family. Pages 14-17

Leader page, 11
Letters: On police behaviour, from Sir Kenneth Newman, and Mr James Curtis; exports, from Mr R. T. S. Macpherson
Leading articles: Israel and the Peace Process; Retail Sales
Features, pages 8-10
Economic crisis? What crisis? How youth can approach the bleak future; The modern squireship; Fashion - Fortuny back in favour
Computer Horizons, pages 23-27
Chips down for Silicon Valley; Headhunting by video; Floods and computer disaster; Foreign grants cash in on UK funds
Obituary, page 12
Dr Robert Cochrane, Dr Mosco Carner, Sir Lionel Denny

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BBC governors in crisis meeting as strike looms

By David Hewson

Britain's television and radio industry came closer to a complete shutdown in protest over the axing of the BBC's controversial Northern Ireland programme yesterday as a crisis meeting of the board of governors was called for today in an attempt to resolve the dispute.

A day-long meeting of senior BBC staff decided to make a last ditch appeal to the governors to show the programme in an amended form. If that appeal is rejected a number of senior executives are expected to resign.

Mr Alasdair Milne, the corporation's director general, presided over yesterday's meeting of senior executives on the Management Board which had backed the showing of the programme.

The board of management was thought to be keen to cut parts of the banned programme and preface it with a statement explaining why it was made. But it seems unlikely that any solution will come in time to stop strikes planned for tomorrow in protest at the governors' stance.

Support of a stoppage by journalists throughout the BBC and the ITV companies continued to grow yesterday. TV-am journalists voted to strike for 24 hours from this morning, though they will not decide until today whether to black out the stations' output completely. BBC Radio faces a complete shutdown.

Earlier Mr Leon Brittan, the

Home Secretary, speaking on TV-am, had defended his decision. The views I expressed in my letter were views which the overwhelming majority of people in this country share," he said.

"They see no reason why murderers and those who support murder should be allowed air time, using a public vehicle, in order to express their support for murder."

The industrial action now seems likely to seriously disrupt BBC schedules tomorrow and black out most ITV news broadcasts. Officials of the National Union of Journalists made it clear that the action would go ahead whatever concessions were made by the corporation.

"We are striking for the principle of independence, not over one particular programme now," one said.

And there were signs that the regional ITV companies would not go to court to stop the strike by their own journalists. One ITV executive said: "We don't agree with what they are doing but we understand why they are doing it. They feel ITV could be faced with the same threat."

NUJ members at ITN have agreed to attend a meeting with the company's management today but rejected an appeal from Mr David Nicholas, their editor, not to strike in support of the BBC journalists.

The union said that the strike would go ahead, even though it had agreed to talks with the management. NUJ members

said that they have no grievance with the ITN, but feel they need to show solidarity with their BBC counterparts to prevent further State interference in broadcasting.

Mr Nicholas, in a letter to NUJ members at the station, said that he respected their motives but considered their action to be misguided.

BBC management are considering whether to take legal action to stop a planned public showing of the film, *At the Edge of the Union*, at a meeting organized by the NUJ tomorrow.

Officials of the union have obtained a film copy of the programme and announced their intention to show it at the Institute of Contemporary Arts at 10.45am. They have invited all of the corporation's board of governors and board of management to attend a debate about the banning of the programme.

A BBC spokesman said that the corporation was surprised to learn about the meeting since it held the copyright for the programme and had not given permission for it to be shown. But an NUJ official responsible for the event said: "It would be very silly of them to try to ban this showing as well."

A programme about television and the terrorist was cancelled yesterday lunchtime but BBC executives denied that the decision was made on political grounds.

The programme was first suggested a week last Monday. Continued on page 2, col 7

Criticism from Kinnock

Ban was 'political censorship'

By John Winder

A spirited defence by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary yesterday of his request to the BBC not to show the documentary programme on extremism in Ulster, failed to prevent Mr Neil Kinnock last night writing to the Prime Minister that Mr Brittan had failed in his duty, as had the BBC governors.

Mr Kinnock said the independence of the BBC had been seriously compromised. On TV-am yesterday, Mr Brittan claimed that he had the support of the overwhelming

majority of people in the country. He said the independence of the BBC remained unchallenged, and his intervention had been "perfectly above board".

"During the day, however, Mr Brittan was also criticized by Lady Faulkner, until recently Northern Ireland Governor of the BBC. She voted to ban the programme, but said that the credibility of the corporation and expression of freedom had been damaged by the perception given to the governors' action."

In his letter, Mr Kinnock said: "Obviously there can be

no reasonable person amongst those who have voiced criticism of these actions who has anything but loathing for terrorism and determination to defeat violence. But that objective cannot be furthered by your Government's efforts to suppress this documentary film."

"If the independence of the BBC is to be maintained and seen to be maintained, then you and your ministers must surely accept that they have a duty not to put political pressure on those whom you nominate to serve on the Board of Governors."



Thatchers buy new home

The Prime Minister and Mr Thatcher leaving a neo-Georgian home yesterday on the exclusive Dulwich Gate Estate in south London. They later exchanged contracts with Barratt Homes on a house priced at between £380,000 and £475,000.

There is an emphasis on luxury and high-tech security, with cameras, a "panic button" to activate garden floodlighting, and electronic entry gates.

Black miners union in test of strength

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

As the three-week countdown began yesterday to a strike in South Africa's goldmines and collieries by black miners, which could cripple the country's most vital industry, the two sides in the dispute embarked on a numbers game to test each other's strength. There was no indication that the Chamber of Mines, the employers' body, may be prepared to revise its offer of pay rises of between 14 and 19 per cent compared with the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) demand for a 22 per cent general increase. Inflation in South Africa is over 16 per cent.

The union claims it has 250,000 signed up members but the employers say it has no more than 35,000 in the 29 gold and coal mines (out of 99 throughout the country) where it is recognized and which employ a total of 550,000 black workers.

Mr Clive Knobbs, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "If the NUM keeps its word and enforces no intimidation the vast majority of miners will want to stay at work."

This appears to indicate that the mining companies were preparing for possible violence at the affected mines and collieries. A year ago, when the NUM called its first legal strike, 10 miners were killed after

police were called in to quell disturbances. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's general secretary, has said the NUM is worried about possible strongarm measures which might be taken by mine managers if the strike, scheduled to start on August 25, goes ahead.

Theoretically, a national stoppage could cost South Africa 21 million rand (£6 million) daily in gold production alone. But there were indications yesterday that by giving three weeks to come up with a better pay offer the union is allowing a breathing space in which the Government might persuade it privately to take steps to avert the crisis.

A three-day deadline given by the NUM for the lifting of the state of emergency, failing which it will call for boycotts of white business in mining towns, began yesterday but there was no immediate Government reaction.

However, it is predicted that President P. W. Botha, the State President, will announce important policy changes when he addresses the Natal Congress of the National Party in Durban on August 15.

The Johannesburg Citizen, which is normally close to Government thinking, said yesterday: "This may well be the last time that the NUM will be able to call a legal strike."

Continued on back page, col 6

'Block cash', TUC urges

TUC leaders last night sought an urgent meeting with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, to press for a block on British investment and transfer of technological know-how to South Africa (Donald Macintyre writes). The TUC's international committee was urged yesterday to renew its appeal for

British Government action by Mr Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions in South Africa, at a meeting at the TUC's headquarters. Members of the committee said Mr Camay had argued that the situation in South Africa could pave the way for permanent changes.

Teachers offered new pay incentive

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

In a surprise move Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, last night offered teachers an extra £1.25 billion over four years, starting next year.

However, the offer was conditional on the teachers calling off their strike action and agreeing to a definition of their job and new promotion prospects.

Sir Keith's initiative, clearly designed to break the stalemate in the teachers' pay dispute which looks set to disrupt children's education again next term, means an extra 4.5 per cent on the teachers' pay bill next year, 1986-87, and higher percentage surpluses in the next three years, rising to an extra 10 per cent in 1989-90.

Sir Keith said: "I would be amazed if the teachers and their representatives did not regard the opportunity to negotiate a transformed career structure as worth bargaining for."

But the National Union of Teachers, the biggest teachers' union which dominates the teachers' side of the Burnham pay negotiating body, was unimpressed by the extra money. It said it gave nothing extra to teachers this year and contrasted starkly with the "massive increases" given by the top salaries review body.

There would be more interest shown in his proposals if he and the Government would release additional resources to provide significant increases for teachers this year, Mr Doug McAvo, deputy general secretary of the NUT, said.

"I do not believe that paper promises which will not materialize until April 1990 provide sufficient of a basis to settle this dispute and avoid disruption next term."

The National Association of Head Teachers welcomed the move as a step in the right direction but said the money was not enough. Mrs Nicky Harrison, chairman of the local authority employers' side, was equally cautious.

Sir Keith said that there had to be agreement on a new deal for teachers involving a definition of their responsibilities and new career prospects, by mid-October.

He explained that the extra money would mean "significant increases for significant numbers of teachers", and would mean more promotion and more differentials for effective teachers and those with responsibility.

Reagan's pimple was cancer

From Michael Binyon
Washington

President Reagan yesterday said that the small pimple removed from the side of his nose two weeks ago had been diagnosed as a form of skin cancer caused by exposure to the sun.

Talking to a small group of reporters in the Oval Office at his first press conference since his colon operation for cancer, he said that he did not know until the weekend that a biopsy had found the skin growth to be cancerous.

"It was the commonest and least dangerous form of cancer, and not one that could spread," he said. No further treatment was needed.

In future, however, he would have to stay out of the sun. "A little heart-breaking," he admitted, for someone who had always had such a tan that he did not need make-up for his films.

The President insisted that his general health is good, and said neither he nor his press spokesman had made any attempt to mislead people about the minor nose operation. The small scar was still clearly visible.

On South Africa, he said that his administration would continue the policy of "constructive engagement", but that there could be "fluctuations". He refused to say whether he would veto the projected Congressional Sanctions Bill, but insisted that his policy had led to improvements for the black majority.

Asked about the Soviet condemnation of the bombing of Hiroshima as "barbaric", he said he had always thought that Stalin's killing of 20 million of his own people was barbaric.

But the bomb was an effort to end the greatest war in history. Casualties from Japanese "to-the-death" resistance to a conventional attack could have been over a million; it was ridiculous now to second-guess the reasons for dropping it.

"Horrible as it was... it did give the world a view of the threat of nuclear weapons. And I think that should be aid in one day ridding ourselves of them," he said.

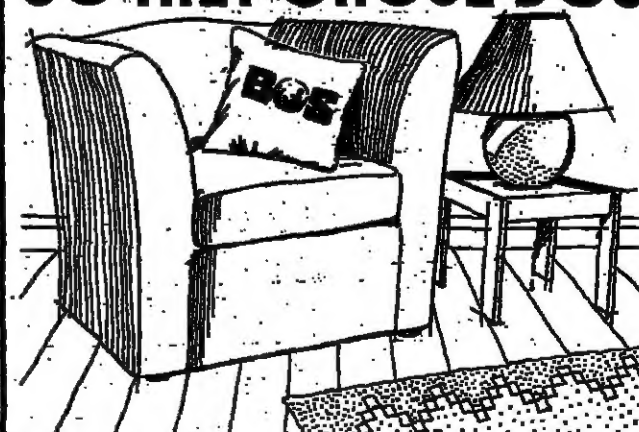
Mr Reagan rejected the Soviet offer of a five-month moratorium on nuclear weapons testing, explaining that the Russians had finished tests on their SS18, SS24 and SS25 missiles, whereas the US had not begun testing its comparable weapons.

Shop sales set record

Spending by tourists and greater use of in-store credit cards pushed retail sales to a record in June, according to official figures published yesterday. The high sales were maintained last month, say retailers.

The standing pound, which closed in London at \$1.3672, and expectations of good money supply figures today improved prospects of a further cut in bank interest rates. Details, page 19. Leading article, page 11

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Death mask sale threatens future Joyce gifts

A peculiarly Irish dispute has broken out over the sale of James Joyce's death mask to a Dublin businessman.

Mr Stephen Joyce, the author's grandson, wants the sale rescinded; otherwise he threatens to change his will to prevent other Joyce memorabilia being left to Irish institutions.

The plaster mask of Ireland's most famous novelist is one of two made when Joyce died in Switzerland in 1941. Mr Stephen Joyce, who lives

in Paris, wants the mask to be returned to the James Joyce Museum at Sandycove in Dublin. His threat to make sure that items belonging to his grandfather and grandmother will never go to Ireland will cause consternation at Irish museums and libraries.

Exactly who offered the mask for sale is not clear. It was to have been sold at auction by Sotheby's but it was bought before auction by Mr Tony Ryan, chairman of the

Guinness Peat Aviation Company, for only £16,500.

Mr Ryan says that his impeccable motive for purchasing the mask was to keep it in Ireland, but Mr Stephen Joyce is furious.

He said: "I feel it is morally wrong, shameful and indecent that the mask should be sold. It is part of my grandfather and will remain part of him. It is not like a bust or a painting, but something personal and intimate. This plaster was applied to his body. It is

ethically not right to sell such a thing."

The death mask was taken shortly after Joyce's death by his friend Paul Speck, the artist. A second mask he took remains in the possession of a family living in Switzerland who have promised never to sell it but to hand it over to an appropriate institution in Zurich.

The mask was given to Mr Michael Scott, founder of the James Joyce Museum at the Joyce Tower in Sandycove, and

from it seven bronze casts were made.

It is understood that the mask was sold by Miss Clarin Scott, the museum founder's daughter. The Scott family have so far avoided joining in the dispute but before the sale Mr Scott explained that conditions in the museum are now too humid for the mask.

But Mr Joyce, who was aged nine when his grandfather died and lived with him during his last year in Switzerland, wants an independent inquiry

JPL 101.55

Police chief defends riot charges despite collapse of case against pickets

Another miners' strike trial involving charges of riot and unlawful assembly against 79 pickets, collapsed yesterday when the prosecution at Sheffield Crown Court offered no evidence.

It was the latest in a series of cases to come before the court in which men facing the same charges have either been acquitted or the prosecution has elected not to proceed.

The decision yesterday came after lengthy legal discussions during which counsel for the defendants refused to accept an initial offer, disclosed in *The Times* last week, from the South Yorkshire county prosecuting solicitor, which would have meant the men accepting binding over orders in return for the cases not proceeding.

The outcome in the packed courtroom was greeted by noisy applause from relatives and friends of the men who in turn congratulated their counsel.

A few hours earlier Mr Peter Wright, the South Yorkshire chief constable, defended his decision to bring charges of riot and unlawful assembly to deal with incidents arising from picket line confrontations during the miners' strike.

He told his police committee meeting in barnsley: "In my view it is beyond doubt that the incidents of riot and unlawful assembly occurred and that the police action taken was justified, operationally and legally, and it has not been criticized by the courts."

"The findings in individual cases and the actions taken in others do not alter this basic situation."

The latest case in Sheffield involved 79 men arrested on June 18 last year as police clashed with pickets outside the Orgreave coking plant. A total of 39 were charged with riot, an offence carrying a maximum life sentence, and 40 with unlawful assembly.

Last month 15 other men arrested on the same day and also charged with riot were acquitted when the prosecution elected not to proceed on the 48th day of the hearing.

Yesterday's result means the prosecution has failed to achieve a single conviction against all those arrested for riot and unlawful assembly on that day.

Mr Brian Walsh, QC for the prosecution, told the court the pickets not to proceed had been taken for a number of reasons: The length of time - at least a year - the remaining trials would take the fact that witnesses memory would be fallible because of the length of time since the event, and the "colossal" public expense.

"One thing we and the chief constable do not wish to do is by proceeding for a year or more to perpetuate an atmosphere of recrimination that would inevitably persist were these cases to go on and on for that length of time," he said.

Judge Gerald Coles ordered not guilty verdicts to be entered

against all 79 defendants. He said that the case had been concluded with "dignity and honour."

The result was the largest single number of cases to be dropped "en masse" although prosecuting authorities have insisted that all of the cases are considered individually. There are thought to be about a further 30 cases of riot and unlawful assembly arising from other incidents in South Yorkshire still under review.

In his report to the police committee, Mr Wright said that a total of 221 men were committed on charges of riot and unlawful assembly during the strike and that the charges were brought only after legal advice from solicitors and counsel.

Mr Wright dealt with some of the specific allegations arising out of defence claims in the earlier Orgreave trial which led some Labour members of the committee to allege the affair had discredited the police and prosecutions department.

He said an allegation that a police officer's signature forged on his statement was the subject of a current inquiry. Complaints of a "mass frame-up" were "utterly and completely ridiculous" and that parts of statements were dictated to officers and literally had to be typed exactly where they were.

Mr Wright later defended his decision to use the charges. "Bringing these charges was quite right because of the nature of events," he said.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, seen waving from Clarence House, returned to London from Sandringham yesterday to a mountain of gifts, cards and flowers in celebration of her eighty-fifth birthday, which was on Sunday (Robin Young writes).

For several minutes only two policemen stood between the crowd and the Queen Mother, who was accompanied by Princess Margaret, Lord Leighton and Lady Sarah Armstrong Jones. But a police statement afterwards said: "The crowd was good humoured and the Queen Mother was never in any danger. Certainly she did not give a hint of losing her customary composure during the incident."

Some angry onlookers blamed foreign tourists for pushing forward as the children at the front rushed to greet the Queen Mother.

Mr Edward Baker, on holiday from York, said: "It seemed that most of the adults were just there to see the Queen Mother. A lot of them could not understand us shouting at them to get back."

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Abolition of GLC 'not a violation of rights'

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Abolition of the Greater London Council will not be a denial of human rights, the European Commission of Human Rights ruled yesterday in a rare victory for the British Government.

"Parliament as the elected representative of the British people may vote to abolish the GLC if this course of action recommends itself," the commission of 21 judges announced in Strasbourg.

It also decided that the British Government's cancellation of elections due for all GLC seats in May this year was not a denial of human rights. It is expected to issue similar decisions soon about the six English metropolitan county councils.

The seven large Labour authorities are to be abolished at the end of March next year after a long campaign against the Government's timetable.

An original proposal was to dissolve the elected councils this year and replace them with nominated members until abolition next year. After that was defeated in the Lords the Government gave the elected councillors an extra year in office and cancelled elections due in May this year.

Mrs Christine Edwards, a London woman, complained about the cancellation to the European Commission. It ruled that the GLC's powers were subordinate to those of Parliament and were "exercised subject to that Parliament's ultimate control."

The Commission also rejected a complaint from Mr Ronald Edis that his human rights were being violated by the Government's replacement of the GLC with a mixture of elected and unelected bodies. His complaint was "manifestly ill-founded" because the GLC had not yet been scrapped, the Commission said.

Mrs Edwards said that she had made an independent complaint although contacts with representatives of the metropolitan county councils had been "facilitated" by the GLC.

Company donations to Tory Party funds fall by 11%

By John Winder

An 11 per cent fall in company donations to the Conservative Party's funds last year to £2,220,000 is recorded by the Labour Research Department in its annual survey of industrial political funding published in its monthly magazine yesterday.

Labour Research, an independent trade union-funded research organization, bases its findings on an examination of about 3,000 company annual reports. It discloses that six of the companies asked for their shareholders' consent before making donations.

The article attributes the fall to the fact that some companies provided finance only in election years; some gave less in non-election years; and some gave direct to the Conservative Party one year but via the British United Industrialists the next, a process which Labour Research calls "laundering".

More than 50 companies contributed £280,000 in the last general election year and made no donation at all the next year. To counter that, more than a third of the companies surveyed increased their donations by 50 per cent in 1984.

The top 15 British and Commonwealth Shipping, with £97,000. The companies total contributions exceeded £100,000 when £3,892 donated to the Economic League is added.

The survey found four companies giving more than £5,000 to the Conservatives for the first time.

The four new donors were the money brokers Exco International (£10,000); casino owners Aspinall Holdings (£10,000); Gartmore Information and Finance Investment Trust (£7,500) and Foster Brothers, the clothiers (£5,000).

According to Labour Research, the Conservative Party receives 35 per cent of industrial money from the 17 companies who each contribute more than £40,000. The top 12 companies gave £652,400.

Fourteen companies are listed as giving anything between £100 and £49,999 in 1984 to the Liberals, the SDP, or to the Alliance as a whole. Some of those companies also contributed to Conservative Party funds. No industrial contributions to the Labour Party or other political parties are recorded.

A few figures for 1985 are given in *Labour Research* for August and these appear to indicate that political donations from industry will be even smaller this year.

Labour Research (LRD Publications, 78 Blackfriars Rd, London, SE1, 9SP).

Pearson, owners of *The Financial Times* and *Madame Tussauds*, gave the Conservatives £15,500, and the Liberals and the SDP, £5,000 each.

The working group is due to consider whether to allow the PAT in a private conference in September. "If they do not let us in, we shall say it is another day dream to create a general teaching council," Mr Dawson said.

Headteachers are urging Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, today to release extra money without strings for middle supervision costs in schools.

If he did, he could, at a stroke, get a positive response from heads and create a new climate for future talks on a teacher's contract, according to the National Association of Head Teachers in a letter to Sir Keith.

Heads are under increasing pressure at lunchtime because of the teachers' industrial action. The two biggest unions have withdrawn "good will" and are refusing to undertake lunchtime supervision, which means many heads are left on their own at midday.

On Merseyside, 12 run-down estates housing 12,000 families have been improved. The average cost for each dwelling is £3,000, paid by the Government, partly through the Urban Programme and partly from the Manpower Services Commission's community programme.

Two teenagers appeared before magistrates at Maidstone, Kent, yesterday charged with the murder of Mr William Austen, aged 56, a gardener, who was shot at a house at Otford, Kent, a month ago. They were also charged with robbery.

Steven Douglis, aged 19, of St Paul's, Kent, and Martin Clark, aged 19, of St Mary's, Kent, were remanded in custody until Thursday.

Eleven motor-cyclists, some arrested before the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on Sunday, were fined up to £50 yesterday by magistrates at Towcester, Northamptonshire, after admitting threatening behaviour.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$10.00, Canada \$10.00, Hong Kong \$10.00, India \$10.00, Japan \$10.00, New Zealand \$10.00, Singapore \$10.00, South Africa \$10.00, Sweden \$10.00, Switzerland \$10.00, Taiwan \$10.00, Thailand \$10.00, USA \$10.00, West Germany \$10.00, Yugoslavia \$10.00.

Grandmaster Jon Speelman has had his lead reduced after drawing with international master Daniel King, in the seventh round of the Grieson Grant British Chess championship.

Mark Condie, international master from Edinburgh, has drawn with international master William Watson. Speelman leads with 6 points followed by Condie on 5.5 (Raymond Keene writes from Edinburgh).

Grandmaster Tony Miles has the chance to reach 5.5 points in his favourable adjourned game against international master William Watson. An international master Darryl Johansen can reach 5.5 if he defeats grandmaster Murray Chandler in that adjournment. Hebbden and Rogers, both 4.5 are adjourned in an unclear position.

Chadburn's attempt to keep post

Mr Ray Chadburn, president of the Nottingham Union of Mineworkers, yesterday renewed his attempt to get a High Court order requiring the area's breakaway leadership to keep him in office.

Mr Chadburn claims that he has been "locked out" and has not been dismissed from office under the rules of the Nottingham area of the NUM. He says he is entitled to remain as president until he is properly dismissed. At a private hearing in London, expected to finish today, Mr Chadburn asked Mr Justice Tudor Price to grant an injunction barring the breakaway union from treating him as though he has been dismissed.

He also sought an order banning the new area union from treating members still loyal to the national union as though they are no longer national members, by retaining their subscriptions.

Lancashire pitmen 'support breakaway'

By Craig Seton

Disenchanted members of the National Union of Mineworkers who are trying to organize a breakaway group in Lancashire, said yesterday that they had the support of at least 1,000 of the area's 6,000 miners.

The breakaway is being planned largely by union officials at Aggroft colliery, near Manchester, where they intend to hold a pithead ballot in September at about the same time as miners in Nottinghamshire and south Derbyshire vote on the formation of a new moderate federation, the Union of Democratic Miners.

About 100 men at the Kirkstall workshops, near Wigan, which is due for closure later this year, have given up their NUM membership and joined the Durham-based Colliery and Allied Trades Association, which is also involved in the formation of the UDM.

Commons gets £2m food subsidy

By Our Political Reporter

Catering for MPs, the Press and broadcasters, and staff at the House of Commons is estimated to have cost the taxpayer almost £2 million last year.

The House of Commons refreshment department reported yesterday that it had made an "operating surplus" of £364,000 in the year ending March 31, 1985.

The general manager and head of the refreshment department, Mr John Smilie, said in a report published by the House of Commons restaurants and bars exceeded £2 million, a 27 per cent increase over the previous year and that the gross profit increased from 35 per cent to 37 per cent.

However, the Treasury picks up the cost for the 235 permanent staff employed in the department, and for gas, electricity and water. The previous year it paid £1,775,000, and for the year 1984-85 the sum earmarked in the estimates was £1,943,000.

Yesterday's report pointed out that the refreshment department was contributing up to £500,000 towards a new ventilation system in the main Commons kitchen because of the "unbearable" conditions experienced in 1984. Work began in May and will take about six months. The department has reserves of £1,180,846 from which the cost of the ventilation system will be paid.

It became clear last night that British Rail intends to extend further its attempt to introduce driver-only service in the approach to the union's planned August 29 ballot of all 11,000 guards on possible national industrial action.

The strategy appears to be based partly on maximizing the cost to the union of the dispute. The NUR is making up the wages of all guards sent home for refusing to take out one-man trains or co-operate in training of drivers in one-man operation.

NUR leaders say they are confident that most guards will

Dispute on one-man trains likely to grow

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

British Rail's conflict with the industry's biggest union over one-man operation is expected to intensify during the next three weeks as management seeks to increase the number of driver-only services.

Suburban passenger services on the London King's Cross to Royston line and on the south side of Glasgow were again hit yesterday by guards taking unofficial action in protest at British Rail's plans to extend one-man operation.

The National Union of Railwaymen has given official backing to strikes by guards at Immingham and on the Llanwrthwl to Port Talbot freight line, where British Rail has made it clear it intends to extend from one to 16 the number of trains running without guards.

British Rail claimed a break-through yesterday when it ran a freight train with only a driver on board on the first stage of a journey between Willemsen in north London and Garston on Merseyside. It also said that guards at Gourock near Glasgow had returned to work without securing concessions based at Glasgow Central, however, remained on unofficial strike yesterday. Inter-city services were not affected.

It may also attempt the imposition of driver-only operation in other, as yet undisclosed, locations during the next fortnight or so.

Although the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is supporting the NUR's view, the British Rail claims that there has been restiveness at local level among some of the society's drivers.

Drivers stand to secure payments of £7.32 per shift for working driver-only trains.

The NUR said last night that the phasing out of guards was not, as British Rail claimed, to improve quality and prices on the railway, but part of an "attack on the union involving the creation of redundancies."

Such an attack was bound to lead to a reduction in safety standards, the union claimed.

Estate agency offering guaranteed mortgages

By Richard Thomson

Black Horse Agencies, the largest chain of estate agencies in Britain, has introduced a package of new measures, including guaranteed mortgages, as part of a move to become a comprehensive housebuying service. The package is designed to conform with suggestions in the Farrand Committee report on ways to improve methods of housebuying and conveyancing.

The new measures rely on the mortgage lending service of Lloyds Bank, owners of Black Horse Agencies. Anyone selling a home who appoints Black Horse as sole estate agents for the sale will qualify for a guaranteed Lloyds mortgage on the next house purchase. Black Horse charges 2 per cent commission for sole agencies, compared with 3 per cent on multiple agency arrangements. The client's buyers may also benefit as they, too, will be eligible for a guaranteed mortgage, subject to status and survey, if they have not already arranged their own finance.

After proposals in the Farrand committee report, sole agency clients are also entitled to the promise of a mortgage if they have not found a new home to buy before selling the old one. The promise, valid for 60 days, is designed to add to the client's bargaining power and to speed up the buying process.

Euro-group's engine orders reach \$1bn

By Our Industrial Correspondent

International Aero Engines, the five-nation consortium in which Britain has a 30 per cent stake, announced yesterday that orders for its V2500 jet engine had reached \$1 billion (£730 million).

The engine has been developed specifically for the new 150-seat airliners planned for the end of the decade, in particular the Airbus A320, the third aircraft in the European plane maker's family for which British Aerospace provides wings.

IAC's new orders total was achieved with the formal confirmation that Cyprus Airways had ordered 11 V2500s.

'Finest mountaineer' dies

By Ronald Faux

Don Williams, aged 52, a leading British mountaineer who attempted the Eiger north wall five times, Everest twice, and led a number of classic British and Alpine climbs, died in his sleep on Sunday.

Mr Williams, who began work as a plumber in Lancashire, showed an early talent for climbing. His partnership with Joe Brown lifted the standard of British mountaineering to new levels of difficulty.

In the Alps, he took part in some significant first attempts, notably the central pillar of

Freney, ahead of a continental party, and took part in the first British attempt of the west face of the Dru.

Chris Bonington, who climbed with Mr Williams in the Alps and the Himalayas, described him yesterday as "without reservation, the finest mountaineer."

Mr Bonington said: "He had an extraordinary combination of boldness tempered by shrewd judgement. If something seemed too dangerous he would turn back but if he was sure, then he would press on with great skill."

Don Williams: bold and shrewd

Labour calls for doubling of government arts funds

By John Winder

A doubling of government funding for the arts is among suggestions made by Mr Norman Buchan, MP, Labour's spokesman on the arts in the House of Commons in a consultative document published yesterday.

Other suggestions resulting from 18 months' consultation by Mr Buchan, Labour MP for Paisley, South, are that the Arts Council should lose its function of disbursing government funds to the regional arts associations, but that the council should be independent of government appointment.

The process of consultation will continue with publication of this document, which will be examined by a new Labour Party working party. No document will be submitted to

this year's Labour Conference, but fringe meetings there will take the discussion process further.

Mr Buchan sees a need to bridge the gulf perceived between those who "do their own thing" by participating in the arts and those professionally involved, by ensuring that there is full provision for training and that the arts at all levels are open to all people and are properly funded.

He alleges that the arts, under the present Government, have been increasingly underfunded locally and nationally.

Even doubling the present government funding of about £105 million would leave the United Kingdom almost at the bottom of the European league in arts funding, he says.

Mr Buchan recognizes a need for urgent capital expenditure by national galleries and museums and says there should be a survey of their needs to be met from government funds without resort to admission charges. He also calls for restoration of cuts in acquisition funds.

The local authorities would have their cuts restored so that they could make more contributions to the arts. Indeed Mr Buchan is proposing a statutory obligation on them to develop and support arts and entertainment in order to remove the "huge disparity" between good Labour and bad Tory, and for that matter, bad Labour councils.

He suggests zero rating the performing arts for VAT purposes and consideration of

Welsh funeral for 1982 African terrorist victim

A funeral service for a young Briton kidnapped and killed by gunmen in western Zimbabwe in July 1982 will be held in Llanarmon, Clwyd, North Wales.

The Greenwell family, from Tregeirion, near Llangollen, Clwyd, will say farewell to their son, James Robertson Greenwell, aged 18, an old Etonian, at a private cremation service at St Garmon's Church, Llanarmon, Clwyd, on Thursday, August 15.

James and another Briton, Martyn Hodgson, aged 35, a civil engineer from Peterborough, were among six tourists on an adventure holiday who were ambushed and kidnapped by gunmen north of Bulawayo on July 23, 1982.

A ransom note was sent to the Zimbabwean authorities, stating that the six would be "executed" unless several political prisoners loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo, the dismissed cabinet minister, were released.

More than 1,000 troops and British SAS anti-terrorist specialists joined the search for the tourists.

However in March this year, the Zimbabwean authorities disclosed that a dissident, captured in the same month, had pinpointed the site of two graves in Matabeland, believed to contain the bodies of the six tourists.

A Home Office spokesman said last night the bodies of Mr Greenwell and Mr Hodgson were flown home to Britain a week ago.

Speelman chess lead reduced

Grandmaster Jon Speelman has had his lead reduced after drawing with international master Daniel King, in the seventh round of the Grieson Grant British Chess championship.

Mark Condie, international master from Edinburgh, has drawn with international master William Watson. Speelman leads with 6 points followed by Condie on 5.5 (Raymond Keene writes from Edinburgh).

Grandmaster Tony Miles has the chance to reach 5.5 points in his favourable adjourned game against international master William Watson. An international master Darryl Johansen can reach 5.5 if he defeats grandmaster Murray Chandler in that adjournment. Hebbden and Rogers, both 4.5 are adjourned in an unclear position.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$10.00, Canada \$10.00, Hong Kong \$10.00, India \$10.00, Japan \$10.00, New Zealand \$10.00, Singapore \$10.00, South Africa \$10.00, Sweden \$10.00, Switzerland \$10.00, Taiwan \$10.00, Thailand \$10.00, USA \$10.00, West Germany \$10.00, Yugoslavia \$10.00.

Syria gains control over almost all political factions in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Vice-President, has personally assured President Gemayel of Lebanon that he has Syria's support in the "National dialogue" with Lebanese Muslim parties that will result in Muslim demands for a greater share of political power. But the support is two-edged.

In the central Lebanese town of Chitaura tomorrow morning, both Shia Muslim and Druze groups are expected to endorse a series of demands that will, if they are accepted, strip the Christian Maronites of their influence after 42 years of almost undisputed power. Even the Christian Phalangist militias appear to have finally abandoned Israel and to have accepted Syria as the power broker in the "new" Lebanon.

Outraged by President Gemayel's relationship with Syria, the Phalangists this spring broke away from their political party in which Mr Gemayel was once a leading figure - and effectively cut off the President's power base in east Beirut and in the mountains to the north. But having done so, the Phalangists underwent a miniature counter-revolution that took them not back to Mr Gemayel but into a new alliance with Mr Gemayel's Syrian rival in northern Lebanon - ex-president Suleiman Frangieh.

Buffer zone clash

Tel Aviv - Three Arab guerrillas and two Israeli soldiers were killed in the biggest clash in south Lebanon since Israel's official withdrawal last June, security sources said (Reuters reports). Two more Israeli soldiers were wounded.

The battle was near the village of Majdal Salim, four miles from the Israeli border in the buffer zone turned over to the South Lebanon Army militia.

The deaths brought Israeli's toll in Lebanon to 656 killed since the June 1982 invasion. Since Mr Frangieh's son, daughter-in-law, grandchild and 32 of their bodyguards were murdered on the orders of Mr Gemayel's brother, Bashir, the new Phalangist-Frangieh entente has only served further to isolate the Lebanese President.

Although he was carrying a large amount of money in his baggage, the gunmen left it all behind, preferring to kidnap Mr Hmeidan after carefully checking his identity papers. By yesterday evening, there had still been no claim of responsibility for his abduction. Clearly, however, Western journalists - and Lebanese journalists working for Western news organizations - are still in serious danger in west Beirut.

although still President - will have little real power, which is why Syria's support for him is not all it seems. Yet the Syrians are not having things all their own way in Beirut. Their military intelligence agents, for example, are now patrolling Beirut airport in plain clothes to ensure that gunmen are no longer permitted to enter the terminal building.

Their presence, which is tacitly - though not of course, publicly - welcomed by the Americans, has, however, produced something less than total security on the streets of Beirut. Last Saturday's kidnapping of Mr Shakkib Hmeidan, the Lebanese manager of the American Broadcasting Company's Beirut bureau, is a case in point.

Mr Hmeidan was driving to the airport on Saturday morning to catch a flight to Geneva - en route to the United States for treatment for a heart condition - when four armed and bearded men pulled up alongside his chauffeur-driven car on the Beirut Corniche.

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In this scenario, Mr Gemayel



Colonel Dzhanibekov (right) and Mr Savinykh before leaving on their hazardous mission early in June.

Crash pilot was told not to land

Dallas (Reuters) - The pilot of a Delta Air Lines plane was ordered not to land at Dallas-Fort Worth airport on Friday moments before it crashed in a rainstorm, killing 132 people, the chief United States Government investigator said.

Mr Patrick Bursley, of the National Transportation Safety Board, told reporters the order was audible on the Lockheed TriStar's flight recorder but there was no record of acknowledgement from the pilot.

He said the "go around" order was transmitted to the pilot by a veteran ground controller who thought the plane was too low and going too fast. He also quoted the controller as saying he saw flames on the jet's left side before it crashed.

The controller, who was not named, also told investigators he feared a small jet that landed just before the accident might interfere with the Delta landing.

Mr Bursley said: "He (the controller) had seen the jet emerge from the rain and was concerned that it was only 50 to 100ft above the ground and gave the command: 'Delta, go around.'"

The plane, Flight 191 from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Los Angeles, crashed short of the runway. Authorities said 131 passengers and crew were killed and 31 survived. Another man was killed when the jet struck his car on a nearby road.

Investigators are trying to determine if the plane was affected by sudden wind shifts called wind shear, which have caused a number of accidents. Mr Bursley said investigators had still reached no firm conclusion but he added that the plane might have encountered a "microburst". This is an especially violent type of wind shear within a thunderstorm that shoots air vertically to the ground, causing any nearby aircraft to suffer a rapid loss of speed or altitude.

Mr Bursley said flight recorders showed a "dramatic increase in power in the final seconds" of the flight. "I won't speculate about what that means, but power is an answer in maintaining control", he said.

How Salyut 7 was saved

From A Correspondent, Moscow

Two Soviet cosmonauts at present in orbit were sent on a hazardous mission to salvage the Salyut 7 space station after its onboard systems failed and gravity, began a special training programme to attempt a salvage mission.

The party newspaper, giving a rare account of problems in the secretive space programme, praised the genuine heroism of the cosmonauts, Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Mr Viktor Savinykh, who managed to rescue the drifting craft.

Salyut 7, which has been in orbit for three years, was "mothballed" and left running on automatic systems with periodic checks from ground control, when the last crew left it on October 2 after a record 238 days in space.

But in March mission control at Star City outside Moscow lost contact with the space station, meaning they were no longer able to correct its orbit or operate the remote-control docking system traditionally used to link both manned and unmanned space craft to the Salyut.

Colonel Dzhanibekov, aged 43, the most experienced cosmonaut with four missions behind him and a thorough knowledge of the Salyut and working conditions in zero-gravity, began a special training programme to attempt a salvage mission.

Mr Savinykh, aged 45, on his second mission as a designer of spacecraft instrument systems. The two blasted off on June 6 in Soyuz T13 and took two days in a slow approach to the space station which was drifting out of control.

For the first time on a Soviet space flight Colonel Dzhanibekov piloted the Soyuz manually from 1.5 miles away from Salyut. At a few hundred yards away he held the craft stable and edged closer using a laser to measure distance accurately and carry out the docking.

Pravda described this as a superb technical achievement that tested the procedures necessary to approach satellites for repairs on maintenance work, without mentioning that this would be at best a crude

substitute for the capabilities of the American programme. The docking was just the first of the cosmonauts' worries. A faulty sensor had switched off the space station's power cells and the two giant wings which pick up energy from the Sun had drifted out of alignment. The water supply had frozen and the power batteries were dead.

The panels had to be repositioned, and slowly recharged while the two men rationed their own water supplies from the Soyuz until the space station's reserves thawed. By June 16, however, enough power had been regenerated for an unmanned craft from Earth to be able to dock automatically and deliver new power cells. These were positioned during a five-hour spacewalk by the two men last Friday.

The Pravda article, signed by the veteran cosmonaut, Konstantin Feoktistov, was an example of a growing ability to admit and discuss problems in the Soviet press. But western analysts said it was unlikely it would have been printed had the mission not been successful.

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Gandhi asks Sri Lanka to speed up Tamil plan

Colombo - The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has asked President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka to consider sending specific proposals which can be implemented speedily when talks with six Tamil separatist groups resume on August 12 in Thimphu, Bhutan (Our Correspondent writes).

Mr J. N. Dixit, India's High Commissioner in Sri Lanka, who went to Delhi for talks with Mr Gandhi last week, has met President Jayewardene twice since his return. The president told Mr Dixit that proposals are being prepared by his brother, Mr Hector Jayewardene, who is leading the Sri Lanka delegation.

Farmer crowned king of liars

Moncrebeau (AP) - Claude Loumagne, a farmer, is the biggest liar in France, according to the Academy of Liars in this village near Toulouse. He dethroned the reigning monarch of mendacity, Germaine Binard, by "definitively reestablishing the exact truth as to the colour of Henri IV's white horse," academy officials said.

Seoul warning for Kim

Seoul (AFP) - The opposition leader, Mr Kim Dae-jung has been formally warned that he will be prosecuted if he continues to engage in political activity. Mr Kim, aged 60, a former presidential candidate, is barred from politics because he is under a suspended 20-year jail term for alleged treason.

Rare boar at risk

Jakarta (Reuters) - The wild babirusa boar, which eats like a sheep, runs like a deer and can also swim, appears to be on the verge of extinction, according to the Indonesian head of nature conservation and wildlife management, Mr Sutanto Kadilah.

Women's role

Ouagadougou (AFP) - Women in battlefields, in tanks, on motorcycles and on horseback paraded here to bolster a call by Burkina Faso's President Thomas Sankara for women to play a greater role in national affairs.

Court blast

Dhaka (AP) - At least five people were injured, one seriously, when five homemade bombs exploded outside a court where three people had just been sentenced to life imprisonment on murder charges.

Nazi signs

Belgrade (AP) - A Yugoslav car mechanic was sentenced to nine months in prison for drawing Nazi swastikas in public places in Dubrovnik, the Novosti daily newspaper reported.

Doctor's award

Manila (AP) - Dr Zafullah Chowdhury, a Bengali doctor who gave up a lucrative practice in Britain to treat the rural poor of Bangladesh has won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership.

Death for killer

Warsaw (Reuters) - Pave Tuchin, known as "the Scorpion", found guilty of killing nine women and attempting to murder 11 others was sentenced to death by the Gdansk district court.

Ship refloated

Gothab, Denmark (AFP) - The West German cruise ship Europa that ran aground off the coast of Greenland was refloated with more than 800 people on board.

Drinks ban

Utrecht (AP) - The state-owned Dutch Railways have imposed a ban on alcoholic beverages on trains carrying soccer fans in an attempt to curb vandalism.

Zapu man held

Harare (Reuters) - Zimbabwe police have detained an opposition MP, Mr Sydney Malunga, a senior Zapu official.

Paris won't stand for new statues

From Susan MacDonald
Paris

France's Minister of Culture, M Jack Lang, has asked several sculptors to create works of art to be placed in various points around Paris.

About 200 statues and sculptures have been commissioned by President Mitterrand, who wants to relaunch sculpture in France. Many are statues dedicated to famous Frenchmen, such as Rimbaud, Camus, Jean Vilar, Dreyfus and Picasso. Others are sculptures reflecting significant events.

The Culture Minister's idea of beautifying Paris in this way is causing controversy. The army apparently does not want a statue to Alfred Dreyfus placed in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, on the spot where he was cashiered in 1885.

The Paris municipality sees no reason to put a statue to Léon Blum in the square of the same name. Plans to place a work of art in the middle of the Palais Royale Square are meeting considerable resistance from locals, who feel the atmosphere will be destroyed.

President Mitterrand last week took a look at some of the sculptures already in place, including the "accumulation" outside the St Lazare railway station, consisting of a bronze totem pole of suitcases piled on top of one another by the sculptor Arman. He is working on two other "accumulations", one of which will be a monument to peace and features Second World War tanks from different countries.

Stationmaster may face murder charge

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The local court at Cahors, near the scene of Saturday's head on train crash in south-west France in which 35 people died and 48 were injured has asked the examining magistrate, Mr Christian Thévenot to charge the local stationmaster with murder.

M Yves Saliens, aged 37, the holiday relief stationmaster on duty at the small station of Assier was said to have admitted during questioning immediately afterwards that he had made an error in allowing the local Rodez-Brive train to down the single-line track.

Moments later it was hit by the Paris-Capdenac express coming the other way.

The French media says that while human error is the most likely immediate cause, it is inconceivable that the whole responsibility for the accident should rest on the shoulders of one man.

Why, it asks, was there no back-up signalling system to cover human error? At the height of the holiday season relief railway officials are supposed to take care.

M Saliens was alone in the station, selling tickets and answering inquiries as well as controlling train movements. It is not known why he did not take the customary step of telephoning down the line to check that the single track was clear.

It was only when the stationmaster at the next station

alerted him that the Paris express was on its way that he clutched his head in his hands, according to eye witnesses. Yelled, "It's a catastrophe, I'm done for" and rushed to the telephone in a vain attempt to alert police somehow to stop the train.

On that stretch of line there is no communication between engine driver and station and no signalling system. Until 1970 there had been a guard on duty at the now disused station of Flaujac, the scene of the accident, and manual signalling system.

Economy cuts have done away with both, and new automatic signalling was scheduled for 1987.

The line was reopened at midday yesterday, after heavy cranes had lifted away the two engines, embedded together. The result of a 48-hour inquiry ordered by the Minister of Transport, M Paul Quilès were expected on his desk last night.

The railway workers' union fearful of its reputation, yesterday deplored the speed of the inquiry, which it said could not have had time to examine all human aspects of the accident.

It is understood that victims' families will receive compensation from the rail authorities if they are found to be responsible. Only about half of the 35 dead have been identified, many bodies having been dismembered or burned beyond recognition.

Escapers survive on berries

From Christopher Mossey
Stockholm

In one of two dramatic defections to Sweden from the Soviet Baltic republic, two men walked for 17 days to freedom across Arctic wilderness, living on wild berries for five days after their food ran out.

The men, Estonians aged 25 and 28, yesterday applied for political asylum in Stockholm. They asked that their names should not be made public.

They told Swedish security police that they had packed provisions in rucksacks, caught trains to Murmansk and set out to walk across the Kola peninsula to Finland.

The Kola is so sparsely populated that there was little chance of their being reported.

"We had rice, raisins, honey, chocolate, oats and herbal tea, but it lasted only 12 days", the 28-year-old defector said. They walked up to their knees through marsh and built a makeshift raft to ford a fast-flowing river.

He said they had been badly bitten by mosquitoes. "If there hadn't been two of us, I'd have given up, but we tried to encourage one another. We had a map and compass, but the map was useless, made deliberately so because it was of a border area."

Near the border they encountered warning mines and a false border fence. "It is there to convince defectors they have reached the border," he said. "But we saw the tracks of patrols on the other side."

They ran the last mile into Finland. "We thought 'It's now or never'. They could spot us and start shooting any moment." They crossed the Swedish border at Haparanda and hitch-hiked to Stockholm.

The second Baltic escape was less well started. A Lithuanian sailor, aged 26, swam 1 1/2 miles from a Soviet fishing vessel to the Swedish island of Oland, where he applied for political asylum yesterday. But a fellow Lithuanian was hauled out of the water by other crew members, who had pursued the two men in a rubber boat.

Sweden is expected to protest to the Soviet Union over this incident. The trawler was well inside Swedish waters sheltering from a storm.

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US weeds out illegal marijuana plantations

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Federal agents yesterday raided remote fields, state parks and hidden mountain clearings, scything and uprooting illegal marijuana plants in what they described as the largest such eradication programme.

Mr Edwin Meese, the attorney general, flew to Arkansas to take part in the 50-state operation, which was intended to demonstrate to other countries that the US is serious about drug eradication.

Plans for him to fly to a national forest site where authorities were ripping up cannabis plants were scrapped after heavy rain threatened flash floods.

The operation, involving more than 2,200 federal, state and local law officers and planned to continue for three days, is intended to destroy an estimated 250,000 marijuana plants illegally cultivated on federal land. There have already been several arrests.

"Too many people regard marijuana lightly, wrongly believing it to be on a par with



Mehmet Ali Agca in court in Rome yesterday.

Turk asks to testify at Agca trial

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The court trying the eight Turks and Bulgarians accused of conspiracy to murder the Pope is expected to hear testimony today from Sadet Sirri Kadem, who has agreed to temporary extradition from Turkey to give evidence.

He is not among the accused but became involved when Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who severely wounded the Pope, told the court that Kadem was with him in St Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. Kadem has chosen to come to Rome to deny the allegation.

Later this month the presiding judge, Dr Severino Santiapichi, his trial colleague Dr Federico Attolico, and the prosecutor, Dr Antonio Marini, will go to the Netherlands and West Germany to question two other Turks in custody who may be able to help in assessing the reliability of Agca's statements in court.

Samet Aslam, was arrested last May during the Pope's visit to The Netherlands. He allegedly crossed the border with a pistol similar to that used by Agca when he shot the Pope. The pistol is thought to have come from the same stock of arms bought in Vienna by the alleged conspirators immediately before the shooting.

Yalcin Ozbey is held in Bochum, West Germany. He comes from Malaysia where Agca was born, and they are said to have been in the group of the Grey Wolves terrorist movement together. He and Aslam refused to come to Rome for questioning.

Police blamed for Santiago kidnap

By Our Foreign Staff

The daughter of a former Chilean Christian Democrat minister was released in Santiago yesterday after being kidnapped for the second time in four months. She was repeatedly assaulted during her 24-hour ordeal.

Her family believes that police were behind the abduction of Señiorita Carmen Hales in March. But Señior Francisco Cuadra, secretary-general of the government, said yesterday that her kidnapping seemed to be "aimed at upsetting the action of the government and the action and work of the new authorities of the uniformed police".

He suggested to diplomats that right-wing extremists, possibly with links to the security forces, could have been involved.

The seizure of Señiorita Hales, a psychologist working for the Church in slum areas of Santiago, follows a shakeup last week in the Chilean security forces.

General Cesar Mendoza, head of the Carabineros (military police) and a member of the ruling junta, resigned on Friday after an investigation into the deaths of three

communists. Their bodies were found with deep stab wounds close to Santiago airport the day after their abduction in March.

After four months of investigation, Señior José Canovas, Minister of the Court of Appeals, indicted two members of the military police for forgery of public documents connected with the case. He also ordered that 14 other Carabineros, among them two colonels, should be stopped from leaving Chile.

President Pinochet refused the offered resignation of Señior Rodolfo Stange, the assistant director of Carabineros, and appointed him to General Mendoza's post.

Both General Mendoza and Colonel Luis Fontaine, director of intelligence, have emphatically denied the participation of members of the Carabineros in the abduction and killing of the communists.

There is tension between the National Information Centre (CNI) and Dicomar, the intelligence service of the Carabineros, set up when the military police decided to play a more active role in the repression of political opponents.

Lange proposes islands security pact

Rarotonga, Cook Islands (AP) - The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, has proposed a regional security pact for South Pacific island states including a central maritime surveillance centre and basic military training.

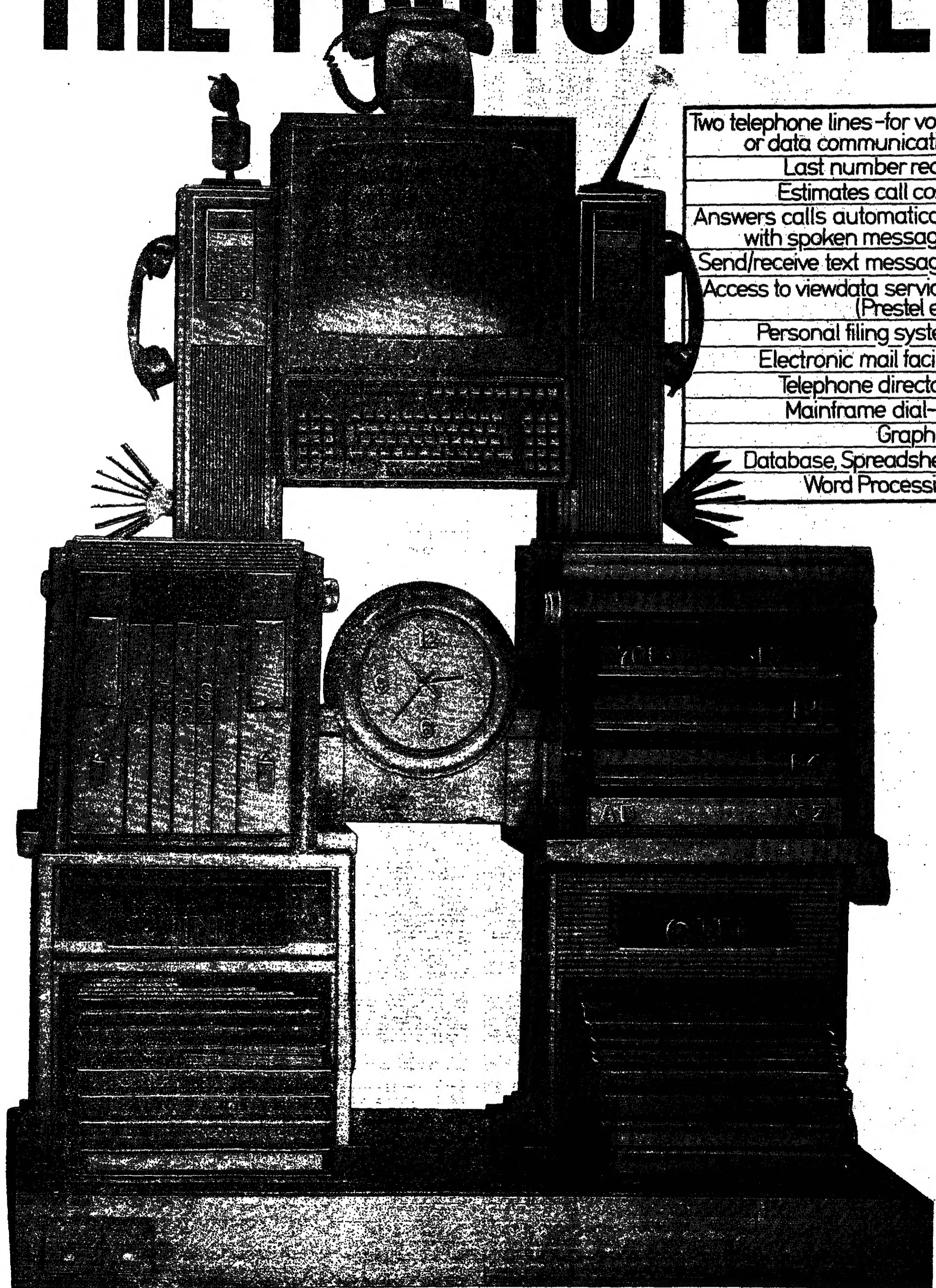
His proposal also envisaged a flow of information between the 13 countries of the South Pacific Forum, and anti-terrorist training, Mr Lange said he

would present his proposals to the forum nations when they meet today in Rarotonga. With two warships anchored off Rarotonga as if to emphasize New Zealand's concern for regional security, Mr Lange said that a senior New Zealand military officer had recently toured the South Pacific to assess military requirements. But there was no plan to station troops in the islands.

Apart from Australia and New Zealand, only Fiji and Papua New Guinea have small police forces. Some are considering an Australian offer of 10 gunboats to patrol their fishing zones.

Mr Lange said his proposal was not designed to ally fears among Pacific island countries prompted by the rift in the Anzus treaty.

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SPECTRUM

In the first of a two-part series, John Young reports on two British landowners, their estates and hopes for the future

Masters who plough a different furrow

With 23 farms on his estate, William Benyon believes tenancy to be a flexible system which offers the only chance for many young farmers

William Benyon, MP for Milton Keynes, might be described as an archetypal Tory "wet", friendly, instantly likeable, slightly shy, a countryman and a founder member of Francis Pym's breakaway Centre Forward movement.

Like his fellow wets, he affects a pleasantly jokey attitude to politics, with nothing of the hard-eyed dedication of the Thatcherites. One of his favourite recollections is of a recent meeting with Robert Maxwell, whom he defeated for the former Buckinghamshire constituency in 1970. "Captain Bob" placed his arm round Benyon's shoulder, remarking "Bill, that's one of the best things anyone ever did for me".

Another typically wet attribute is that he is a very substantial landowner, with five children, the eldest a journalist in London and the youngest still at school. When a cousin died without an heir, he found himself in 1964 the squire of a sprawling 14,000-acre Berkshire estate, acquired piecemeal by his 18th century ancestors. There is still a piece of land known as Benyon's Inclosure - and willed to his father who declined it to avoid further estate duty liability when he died.

The centre of the estate is an Elizabethan mansion, remodelled in Victorian Gothic style. Queen Bess was a frequent visitor to the house but the obdurate Catholicism of its then owners, the Englefield family, eventually brought about the banishment and its confiscation. Its grounds contain a battlefield where Alfred gave the Danes equally short shrift.

The estate consists of 3,000 acres of woodland, a home farm of some 2,000 acres, 23 tenanted farms averaging 300 acres each, and a number of smallholdings. It is predominantly dairy country, and several of the tenants are descendants of Scots who migrated during the agricultural depressions of the 1890s and the 1930s.

Unlike many other landowners, Bill Benyon has for the most part resisted taking land in hand when it becomes vacant. It is partly a question of economics: "Ten years ago, when farming was very profitable, it would have made sense, but now the taxation advantages have swung towards tenanted land."

"It's funny the way these things go. When my cousin died in 1959, rents were 30 shillings an acre, the same as they were in 1815 before the repeal of the Corn Laws, when land prices collapsed. I can dine out on the story of my next door neighbour, the Duke of Wellington, who after the last war sold some land for the same price the first duke bought it for." Aside from historical ironies, Bill is a strong believer in the landlord and tenant system. "I know that the whole concept has political



Local interests: William Benyon with postmistress Sylvia Walker and (right) at the school

implications and upsets many people, but in fact it is a very flexible system." It is the only one which offers any chance for young people to get into farming. "When we advertised a farm to let recently, we had well over 100 applications. The next five years at least are going to be very difficult for farmers, and I think tenancies will come back into favour."

He does, however, acknowledge the political uncertainties. The Labour party is still officially committed to the nationalization of tenanted farm land, although he believes its policies are both unrealistic and potentially inequitable. "If compensation were based on a multiple of the rent income, which seems most likely, it would benefit rapacious landlords rather than people like ourselves who have maintained what we like to call responsible rents."

Commuters all want to live in a village like ours

On farming matters he is a close ally of his fellow back-bencher, Richard Body, the maverick MP for Holland with Boston, in deploring EEC and government support for "agribusiness", and he has helped to relaunch the Small Farmers' Association.

"I get a certain amount of ribbing over that, because we're not exactly small farmers. But what the Government can and should do is to alter the pattern of support, so that farmers don't get grants and taxation relief above a certain level. People say it would be impossible to implement, but I can't see why."

Tony Bradley, the Benyons' farm manager, blames the banks for allowing farmers to accumulate debts by buying land at inflated values. Their agent, Kenneth McDiarmid, adds that institutional owners have demanded higher returns on their investment either by raising rents or by bringing in management companies to maximize profits regardless of social conditions.

All this is anathema to Bill Benyon's liberal instincts for the traditional values of the village community. His efforts to reverse rural decline began with his insistence, against the Church of England's wishes, that the village of Englefield should continue to have its own vicar, even though it meant he had to pay most of the incumbent's living expenses.

"We have made a great effort to maintain the village shop and post office," he says, "but its survival is still hanging by a thread. There is a sporadic bus service into Reading, but it costs something like £1.50 return."

There is also great pressure from the Government, strongly resisted by local authorities, to make more land available for overspill housing from the boom towns of Reading and Newbury.

But local planners' aversion to further development has also made them reluctant to sanction use of redundant farm buildings for new industries. "They seem terrified that they may be nurturing another Nuffield and that the whole thing may get out of control," Bill says.

"But of course they can put on all the controls they like. All most firms starting up want is a shed. We have one firm of agricultural engineers on our land which now employs 12 people and sells all over the country but it could not afford expensive modern warehouses because that

would make its products too expensive."

About 60 people are directly employed on the estate, with a further 50 or so pensioners. Bill is keen to encourage more craftsmen.

"Our view is that if people work here, or have worked here, they should be able to stay here, and should not be pushed out by commuters. In the last 20 years we've had every sort of invasion, not just from commuters who all want to live in a village like ours, but from the gas pipeline, the motorway and the Thames Water Authority which has drained our lake dry by putting in boreholes."

One of Bill's coups was to keep the local primary school open by amalgamating it with one from a neighbouring village. It is now thriving, with some 70 pupils.

So far Bill has declined to open the house to the public, although the gardens are open and separately managed. "My successors may be forced to do so for taxation reasons, and because of the huge cost of maintaining a historic building," he says, "but I doubt if they could go on living there, and that would be a tragedy, because they just could not have any privacy."

His staff, however, are quick to point out that the house is made available readily for things like local society meetings and tenants' weddings or birthday parties. There is little doubt that Bill Benyon is seen by his tenants and neighbours as an admirable and benevolent squire.

It is a squireship of an altogether different kind from a century ago, though. "We stand a chance of carrying on only if we change the image," Bill says. "An estate must be run as an efficient business, but we must get away from the old paternalism and see that it is run as a partnership."



Lords of the Manor: Rafe, Guy and Edward Cavenagh-Mainwaring

To keep their home in the family, the Cavenagh-Mainwaring have opened it to the public and now work the land themselves

On a tree beside the road outside Guy Cavenagh-Mainwaring's house in Staffordshire is a sign warning motorists to beware of kangaroos. It is his daughter's joke, a memento of a recent visit to Australia, where the family owns a house in Adelaide.

Although Guy describes himself as half Australian, he can trace his ancestry back to the Norman conquest. The estate has been in the ownership of the same family (though it has changed its name twice through marriages) for more than 900 years, and his father, Rafe, now 79, who lives in the main house, Whitmore Hall, is the 33rd hereditary Lord of the Manor.

The estate comprises nearly 1,500 acres, and 30 years ago contained 11 tenanted farms and three smallholdings. Since then the Mainwaring have gradually taken the land back in hand, so that the home farm is now 830 acres and has just two tenants.

The reason was partly financial and partly the Labour government's decision to grant security of tenure for three generations. "As landowners we are always frightened of what the politicians are going to do next," Guy says. "They keep talking about nationalizing all tenanted farmland, and we feel safer if we farm the land ourselves. Besides I've

enjoyed the work. We've made a bigger and more viable farm, and I have no personal regrets. But whether amalgamations are good for the countryside and the people who live there is another matter."

A much greater worry has been the prospect of breaking up the estate and selling it when his father dies to pay the bill for capital transfer tax. Only recently has the nightmare been lifted by the Government's agreement to exempt the house and part of the land from CTT, provided it is open to the public on at least 30 days a year.

Guy feels particularly bitter about capital taxation and the destructive effect it has had on hereditary landowners. Until the end of the Second World War Whitmore was one of four adjoining private estates. Now the other three have been dispersed: part of one of them is now the campus of Keele University.

Irreplaceable links have been destroyed

"Not only have irreplaceable historic links been destroyed, but we have lost the very people who are best able to preserve the beauty of the English countryside," he says. He recognizes the political difficulties of removing or reducing taxes on capital, but believes that any government bold enough to take radical steps would soon be seen to have acted wisely.

The conditional exemption of Whitmore has at least encouraged him to start planting more trees and doing other landscape work on the estate. "Before that I just felt too dispirited to do anything," he says.

His son, Edward, who graduated recently from the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, seems to be more interested in conservation than in farming, which augurs well for the future. Besides taking an active part in the tree-planting programme, he has restored a large lake near the hall, which had been badly polluted by silage effluent and by the run off from the nearby M6 motorway, and is restocking it with carp.

Many of the farm buildings have been restored and new ones built with the income from a gravel pit on the estate. About two thirds of the houses in the village of Whitmore still belong to the estate.

Eighteen families in the village still earn their living from the estate, but several houses have been sold to commuters from the nearby conurbation of Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyme. The only surviving shop is, curiously, a saddlery, but there are shops attached to a housing estate half a mile away.

"We're really semi-suburban here," says Guy. "We're only four miles from the edge of Newcastle." Whitmore Hall, its walls adorned with portraits of Guy's ancestors, the family were staunch supporters of Cromwell during the Civil War - is open to the public on two afternoons a week during the summer. So far visitors have been few and far between, but Guy is not worried by that.

"Obviously we want people to come, but we couldn't cope with large numbers. The great thing about opening is that it should enable the place to stay in the family. After 800 years I think that's important."

TOMORROW

How the City has affected the country

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research PUBLIC OPINION

Where men have more success

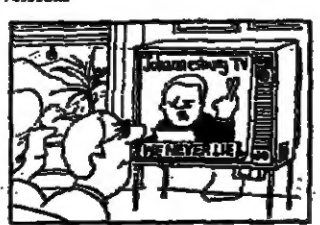
Frank Lacy, President of the Contemporary Research Centre (CRC) in Toronto, reports in his current newsletter *Print Out* that a recent Canadian government survey report tells us that: "Three times as many men as women take their own lives but suicide attempts occur twice as frequently among women". To a survey researcher this suggests a bizarre question sequence such as: Q1: "Have you ever attempted to take your own life?" Yes. 3 No. 1 Q2: "Were you successful?" Yes. 2 No. 1 He says that he immediately telephoned the government to ask if any follow-up questions were asked of the "Yeses" on Question 2. He didn't report what happened to the "Don't Knows".

Little faith in politicians

Findings in Public Opinion in May 1984 caught the eye of Market Research Africa, a Johannesburg-based research company. It asked permission to replicate in South Africa the comparison of beliefs in truthfulness of different types of people that MORI had conducted in Britain.

A list of different types of people was read out to respondents who were asked for each: "Would you tell me whether you generally trust them to tell the truth or not?" In April of this year, MRA asked the same question of a representative sample of 1,000 white adults in South Africa and the results showed that the clergy, doctors and teachers are held in higher regard in Britain (8 in 10 Britons think they can be

trusted to tell the truth, while in South Africa it is 7 in 10). Judges rated similarly in each country, but in South Africa television news-readers were thought more truthful than in Britain by 70 per cent to 63 per cent, as were business leaders by 30 per cent to 25 per cent. The police had an equal rating in each country: 61 per cent in Britain and 60 per cent in South Africa.



Journalists and politicians were equally significantly regarded in Britain by 70 per cent to 63 per cent, as were business leaders by 30 per cent to 25 per cent. The police had an equal rating in each country: 61 per cent in Britain and 60 per cent in South Africa.

Warriors and worriers

Germany and Britain are the two countries least concerned about the threat of war in a recent (April/May) multi-country study carried out by Harris. Nearly half the Spanish (44 per cent) and Italians (42 per cent) polled said that the threat of war was one of their greatest concerns. A third (32 per cent) of Americans and 36 per cent of Japanese and French regarded war as a clear and present danger, while only a quarter (25 per cent) of the British and a mere 14 per cent of the Germans said it worried them.

Two-thirds of both the Germans and Britons expressed concern over unemployment, while 87 per cent of the French and 89 per cent of the Spanish

did so. But only 16 per cent of the Japanese said unemployment worried them. The British scored lowest on their concern about social injustice by comparison with other countries.

What the British were far more worried about was poor political leadership. Apparently 22 per cent of Britons rated this as their greatest concern, compared with only 7 per cent of Japanese; the only countries more worried about this aspect were the US and Italy (both with 24 per cent).

Safety last?

Only 17 per cent of the British public know what to do when someone has a heart attack - and only half are aware of what to do if a child has swallowed ammonia or bleach. This is according to a recent MORI opinion poll commissioned by St John Ambulance, the country's leaders in first aid training. Only a third (32 per cent) of British adults have ever had any form of first aid training, despite the fact that 150,000 people are taught by St John Ambulance each year in courses ranging from First Aid and Nursing to Child Care.

Polished polls

The record of pollsters at predicting election results is pretty good, despite our recent little local difficulty in Brecon



and Radnor. Polls with samples of 1,000 are said to be statistically accurate to plus or minus 3 per cent, 95 times out of

100, but occasionally they come a cropper. In the 45 polls conducted on the eve of general elections, the average error in party share is plus or minus 1.5 per cent, but there have been exceptions, as in the general election of 1970.

The weathermen say they have a record of accuracy of about 85 per cent, nearly as good as the polls. In American, R. H. Brushkin Associates asked the public to evaluate the "predictors" and Americans rated people who predict the elections, combining both pollsters and pundits with an excellent/good rating of 50 per cent, while those who predict the weather were thought excellent/good by 49 per cent of the public. Others rated were those who predict the results of sporting events (38 per cent), the economy (30 per cent), the stock market (29 per cent) and, bringing up the rear, horoscopes (11 per cent).

UNfavourable

Despite American withdrawal from Unesco, Americans rate the United Nations more favourably today than they have for a decade, according to Gallup. But a number of Americans continue to be critical of the UN. Overall, 38 per cent in 1985 said the UN is doing a "good job" in "trying to solve the problems it has to face", up seven points from 1980 when UN ratings reached a record low, but 44 per cent now say the UN is doing a "poor job", down 9 points from 1980.

UK 'not to be trusted'

The International Political Science Association met in Paris in July and some 1,300 political scientists listened to presentations of the results of several hundred papers on crisis management from "Global econ-

omic crisis and state policy: issues of autonomy, dependence and collaboration" to "Looking at the welfare state in perspective" and debating "The political potential of women's movements and women politicians".

One rather surprising set of findings came in a paper on "Muslim transnationalism: a study of multiple identities in Pakistan" by Drs Gilani and Bukhari. Their survey of Pakistanis found that 32 per cent of Pakistanis identify with the



Muslim world compared with the 41 per cent whose primary loyalty is to their country of Pakistan and 20 per cent to their local area. The countries other than Pakistan in which

they have the most trust are the other Muslim countries with 79 per cent saying they believe the people in Saudi Arabia to be trustworthy and 59 per cent the Iranians. In the middle of the scale of trustworthiness are the Chinese (50 per cent) and Turks (48 per cent) while Japan (28 per cent), the US (19 per cent) and UK (12 per cent) are not highly regarded. However, only 4 per cent believe the people of the USSR can be trusted.

Twenty-three per cent of Pakistanis say they would like to live permanently in another country but the vast majority of those, nearly three in four, say they would prefer to live in Saudi and another 17 per cent in other Middle-Eastern countries. Only about 4 per cent of the Pakistanis who say they desire to emigrate want to come to Britain.

Robert Worcester

The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, published by the firm.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 715)

ACROSS	1. Patches (6)	10. Agreeable remark	16. Extract (7)
2. British place (4)	11. Put somewhere else (8)	17. Mince (5)	19. Mince (5)
3. All (5)	12. Creep along (4)	18. US citizen (8)	20. Aromatic plant (4)
4. Coloured (7)	13. Hazy (4)	21. Piece of clothing (7)	22. Tin (3)
5. Painting (4)	14. Painting (4)	22. Approving about (8)	
6. Petroleum bore (7)	15. Clothes (6)	23. Job (4)	
7. Invigorating (10)	16. Porter's table (5)	24. Clothes (6)	
	17. Scoop (3)		
	18. Loud argument (8,5)		
	19. At that time (4)		
	20. Petroleum bore (7)		
	21. Invigorating (10)		

SOLUTION TO No 714
ACROSS: 1. Dragoon 2. Bumper 3. Cases 4. General 5. Mesmeric 6. Wits 7. Misbegotten 8. Riot 9. Template 10. Chariot 11. Venom 12. Sweetener 13. Rayon
DOWN: 1. Decamp 2. Oasis 3. Pinnerby 4. Begging letter 5. Sand 6. Heron 7. Relish 8. Supper 9. Isolate 10. Crocus 11. German 12. Anodyne 13. Lie



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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

A prima ballerina steps back in time with clothes created a century ago by a unique designer

Fortuny on the centre stage again

Alessandra Ferri flows across the stage in *La Bayadere*, a length of white chiffon linking her to her dance partner and lapping her throat.

The week before, in the studio, we had been discussing poor Isadora Duncan, strangled by her Fortuny scarf. That was an accident of fate and fashion that Alessandra, dancer supreme, has escaped.

Fortuny made the Knossos and the Delphos his fashion trademarks. Alessandra Ferri adores both: the whisper of a silk scarf and the Greek column of a dress - fine enough to pull through a wedding ring and as flattering today as it was when the Spanish-born designer invented it in Venice a century ago.

Ferri in Fortuny was an end-of-term frolic for the ballerina who has become a star of the Royal Ballet and now leaves England after six years to conquer New York. The Fortuny dresses came from Liberty, who today stage an eight-week exhibition of the extraordinarily varied art of Mariano Fortuny.

Alessandra Ferri arrived at the studio in the inevitable uniform of her generation: jeans and a sweat shirt. She was straight out of rehearsal, packing ice cubes round an injured foot, and enthusiastically Italian about fashion.

The English, she says, are wild in dress, compared to her contemporaries at home in Milan where "you have to be stylish. You simply can't go out like this". She goes back to Milan to see her family or to dance as a guest at La Scala where she trained until the age of 15, before joining the Royal Ballet School.

With her curtain of dark hair and her carved Madonna profile, the slight ballerina looks Italian, and she still chooses Italian clothes for their femininity and grace. Laura Biagiotti's cashmere are favourites; Armani's tailoring rejected as "too strict. I like it only for men". She also likes Kenzo, for the colour and life and because she enjoys dressing "like a gypsy". Friends from Italy are taken to Kensington Market for draughts of the crazier English fashions.

Alessandra is slipping into her first Fortuny - a classic Delphos that falls in pale pleats into a pool at her feet. The over-dress is edged with tiny beads of Venetian glass. Her mother, in England from Milan to help her daughter pack for New York and to see her dance Nikiya in *La Bayadere*, approved the perfect symmetry of the dress.

Mariano Fortuny was a fashion independent who created his magical pleats and his sumptuous printed velvets outside the mainstream of fashion. He was temperamentally at one with the Aesthetic Movement which struggled to free women from the constraint and the rigidity of structured dress.

Fortuny was also part of the Arts and Crafts era, which Liberty served so well a century ago. It seems fitting that Liberty should now stage a major exhibition of Fortuny's work: it was first seen in Florence earlier this year. The paintings, etchings, drawings, photographs, fabric prints and clothes on display exemplify Fortuny's own ethos of art as a multi-discipline. His strange, sensuous, exquisitely posed photographs of voluptuous women reveal a darker side of the purist fashion creator.

Collectors of Fortuny dresses, who include fashion buffs like Tina Chow, actresses from Garbo onwards and costume specialist Shirley Russell, will find some dresses and fabric for sale at Liberty. Prices start at £2,200 and are double that for superb velvet wall-hangings and curtains or the more elaborate clothes.

Fortuny's velvet prints - like his Delphos dress - are a technical mystery



known only inside the walls of the Palazzo Fortuny in Venice. In fashion terms, this is the moment for a revival of interest in Fortuny, for velvet is the star fabric of the coming season, and the richness and depth of colour on a plush surface is a fashion theme for the autumn and winter.

The backcloth to Liberty's Fortuny exhibition in the basement is metres of ink blue crushed velvet. It is not quite the maestro's own handwork, but a fine example of the baroque fashion taste that is currently in style.

Alessandra Ferri tried on a Fortuny velvet dress, glowing with the rich blue of an illuminated manuscript and cut with medieval simplicity, with a square neck and tiny silk pleats fanning out into trumpet sleeves and fish tail hem.

Like all ballerinas, she holds herself with perfect grace, her delicate white arms speaking to the camera as they do to the ballet audience.

Did she ever, I ask, tire of the ballet, or feel at the age of 22 that she had dedicated too much of her life to the dance? "The more you do," she says simply, "the more you have to keep on working."

Fortuny at Liberty, from today until September 28 at Liberty, Regent Street, London W1.



Top left: Fortuny's pleated Delphos in the Art Nouveau era, pictured in a contemporary print. Above left: Mariano Fortuny at the Palazzo Fortuny, Venice, in 1895. Above: Alessandra Ferri wears the Delphos, Fortuny's pleated silk dress that is his most famous fashion creation. The richly printed velvet wall-hanging is another of Fortuny's hallmarks. Both for sale at Fortuny at Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Left: medieval printed velvet dress with insertions of pleated silk created by Fortuny in tune with the Aesthetic Movement. Dress for sale at Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Velvet court slippers from Russell and Bromley. Jewellery by Butler and Wilson; make-up by Debbie Bunn; hair by Terry Saxon at Faces for Clifford Stafford, Duke Street, W1. Photographs by MONICA CURTIN

Dishevelled, disordered - and a touch distraist

The dictionary defines *deshabille* as "the state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style". This theme figures often in the media, especially in the summer silly season, with references as in the summer of 1984 to the sartorial sloppiness of some left-wing Labour MPs. This season's crop of stories range from the shortcomings of British Rail uniform to the equation of scruffy dress and football violence.

Deshabille as a positive force in dress is a current part of street fashion. By this I mean dress worn in what a journal of 1713 described as "every thing thrown on with a loose and careless air", but deliberately careless and contrived. Clothes are designed to be worn inside out and upside down; there is a delight in strange proportion, with huge flapping shirts - some slit up the back - worn with tight leggings; a love of asymmetry, with sweaters falling off one shoulder and with cut-out holes; the use of underwear - current examples are bras and boxer shorts - as outerwear. In short, a style of dress which is calculated to be topsy-turvy and to startle. To paraphrase Mae West, it's not what you wear but the way that you wear it.

It is dress as an artistic conceit and it is not too surprising that the idea seems to have begun with the Renaissance when, with a new emphasis on the body and self, dress became a crucial part of the image projected. This was allied with new skills in cutting and shaping cloth to produce a new complexity in costume, a self-consciousness echoing a state of mind.

True *deshabille* needs imagination and the power to shock

For example, underwear (hitherto hardly revealed except as a form of penance or humiliation) bursts through the confines of the doublet, and seams are deliberately left undone. Disarray shows perturbation of mind.

Coupled with this is a simple delight in the outrageousness of dishevelment, which reaches a kind of apotheosis in the deliberately torn and tattered clothing of the German mercenary soldiers of the Renaissance, the *Landsknechten* who, with their air of menacing bravado, are the direct ancestors of the punks of today.

The possibilities of *deshabille* are taken to the full in the early 17th century. Elegant cavaliers swagger around with short, unbuttoned doublets which hardly reach to the top of their breeches, a cloak slung over one arm and, to complete the asymmetrical look, a lock of hair tied with a ribbon.

Women, too, at this time, began to explore the delights of disorder in their clothing. It is in Herrick's poem that we find "A sweet disorder in the dress kindles in clothes a wantonness".

Herrick's list included, you remember, the undone laces and ribbons and a scarf flung carelessly over the shoulder. But it might have included the new loose gowns which came into fashion at about the same time that the word "deshabille" entered the English language. Such loose gowns, which revealed the splendours of the uncorseted figure (and were often equipped with looseness of morals) were a necessary and seductive relaxation from the rigours of formal costume.

The skill of the artist was an essential element in the image of *deshabille*. The light floating gowns depicted, say, by Watteau are the essence of seductive finery, but interpreted by an English artist like Gainsbo-

rough, they show the kind of wispy romanticism which leads directly to the Laura Ashley shepherdess look - another more escapist version of *deshabille*.

The connotations of indecorum are an essential part of *deshabille*. What Chaucer in an earlier period called the "horrible disordinate scantiness of clothing" could, most of all perhaps, be applied to the chemise dress of the French Revolution. This was the ultimate in *deshabille* with the chemise, the main undergarment, becoming the outer dress itself to be worn with only the skimpiest of petticoats, a body stocking or, as English caricaturists implied - with nothing at all. Inspired by a

Rousseauesque return to the imagined simplicities of nature, men adopted a stylishly elegant *deshabille*, elegantly slovenly in ill-fitting interpretations of working-class dress.

True *deshabille* takes great imagination and the power to shock, characteristics not much in evidence in 19th-century dress. The influence of the dress reformers and the demands of sport helped to produce more practical clothing. Now, in a post-industrial Revolution world, we may be seeing a revival of the taste for *deshabille* with its capriciousness, mockery and a delight in pushing fashion towards the unexpected.

Aileen Ribiero



Carefully contrived dress: (top left) Dürer, 1498, with seams undone; (top right) chemise of 1796; (above) everyday street wear, 1985. Photograph by John Voos



TOMORROW
Georgian feast:
Glynn Boyd Harte prepares convenience food, eighteenth-century style

You are telephoned first to be asked if, should you be invited to one of Her Majesty's garden parties at Buckingham Palace, you will accept. If you do not respond affirmatively, presumably the postman will not deliver an invitation. When it arrives, you are told not to RSVP.

You are given the choice of wearing morning dress, uniform or lounge suit, and in that order. What ladies should sport is unspecified. It is suggested that you leave your chauffeur at home but if you have to bring him, or rather he you, he should not get out of the car; a flunkie will open the door for you but the chauffeur must remain at the wheel to take the vehicle to The Mall, where cars park on both sides for the afternoon.

My wife was told by a friend familiar with Palace protocol that ladies were expected to wear flesh-coloured tights. She presented black-clad legs, perhaps in defiance, but many fellow guests wore tights of delightful hues: reds, greens, blues. Most of the younger female guests were very nicely dressed, crisp and lively. The older generation too, often resembled overdone chintz sofas.

We parked our car just below Admiralty Arch, and walked down The Mall to the long but quite fast-moving queue at the Palace's left-hand front gate. The gentlemen in their borrowed finery looked self-conscious as casually dressed tourists peered at them incredulously through the railings.

Cakes and tea at a top address, but I didn't meet my hostess

FIRST PERSON

Giles Gordon

A few men were dressed in the uniforms of the three services, about a quarter in lounge suits, the rest of us in morning dress, and one gentleman had a splendid grey bowler hat. We shuffled forward until we came to a few stairs, then an open door.

We went through a slightly dowdy stairwell and an antechamber, looking bleak after the dazzling sunshine outside, and into the garden. From the French doors of the ante-room the scene looked like an expensive film set with thousands of extras. My *Fair Lady* perhaps. There were a couple of military bands who took it in turn to play jaunty selections from *West Side Story* and other musicals. Slightly recklessly, one band struck up with "They're Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace" towards the end.

First, though, they played the National Anthem. I craned my neck to see over the rows of people in front of me (not all top hats were removed). The Queen appeared, looking in wonderful health and smiling. She was wearing pale blue. A woman behind remarked, "That's very suitable," a sort of Queen Mother dress.

We didn't see the Duke of Edinburgh all afternoon but the court page in *The Times*, next morning said that he'd been



different people from the Queen. I can confirm to the nation that the Princess is taller than the Prince, and that she is even more beautiful than her photographs allow.

I had vaguely assumed that everybody would talk to everybody else, but the majority seemed only to know their partners. I only saw six people I could identify, and I'm good at spotting the famous: Edward Heath, rushing about like a cross between the March Hare and the Mad Hatter; Joe Haines, in a lounge suit; Emyln Williams, sitting near the lake, looking supremely like an Olsen character; Lord Whitelaw; Michael Frayn, smiling and smiling as he is wont but somewhat bemused nonetheless; and Lord Jenkins of Putney, like a Shavian family doctor.

Conversations had been constructed behind the lake, more or less hidden by foliage. Marquees had been erected on the lawns, from which tea was served, and there were tables and chairs on the grass. Waitresses stood guard by the score behind tables groaning with sandwiches and cakes of an unexceptional kind, yet Her Majesty's guests - at least those who knew the drill, perhaps animal attenders - made bee-lines for the tea tents and heaped back on to plates as if

this was their first food in days. It was like a gigantic, manic children's birthday party.

Surprisingly, there were no strawberries or raspberries, nothing like that at all. We failed to gain a second cup of tea, so many people were elbowing each other by the tables. When we finally got there, we were politely refused another cup. The bandmen were about to be served.

There were lots of mayors dangling their chains of office, and quite a few foreigners, presumably mainly from embassies. The Queen seemed to be taking tea in a special pavilion, roped off from the raff and with Beefeaters in attendance. The party began at 4pm. By 5.30 people were leaving in droves. We ambled back towards the Palace.

As we walked into the courtyard, the names of peers and knights and the occasional humble gentleman were announced over the Tammy, connected to the car park in The Mall - above all, the names of innumerable mayors and mayoresses. A chauffeur-driven car, usually of grotesque proportions, would draw up and the person or persons named would slip into it and be driven away.

As we wandered out into The Mall, a photographer urged us to have our picture taken, as a memento of our visit. I rather regret we declined. It was surprising that so many people were free on a mid-week afternoon to accept Her Majesty's gracious invitation. I only wish I'd met my hostess.

Angela Gore



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Grouse Shooting Issue - 8th August



DIVIDED ISRAEL

The news from Israel this summer makes gloomy reading. A year ago Israelis voted inconclusively in a general election. The country was split more or less evenly between left and right. But some of the passion and violence that characterized domestic politics in Mr Begin's years did seem to have been spent. There was no consensus on the long term priorities of the country, symbolized by the issue of the West Bank (alias Judea and Samaria) and its Arab population. But there was something like a consensus on two more immediate issues: the need to withdraw from Lebanon and the need for drastic and painful measures to solve the economic crisis.

For once the politicians rose to the occasion. After nearly two months of negotiations the two major parties overcame their differences and formed a government of national unity to deal with those two issues. Logically, it is on its success in dealing with them that it should be judged.

The withdrawal from Lebanon, officially completed two months ago, is not in fact complete. If it were, how could Israeli soldiers have been wounded by a suicide bomb in southern Lebanon only last Wednesday? Lebanon continues to smoulder, and the longer Israel remains there the greater the danger that some Lebanese group or other - nationalist or Islamic, sponsored by Syria or Iran - will carry the war into Israel's own territory. For the moment, however, Lebanon has been defused as a major issue in Israeli politics.

On the economic front the government has gone through the motions of attacking the problem of hyper-inflation. Confronted, however, by predictably intense opposition from organized labour, it has contented itself with a set of half-measures which, in the view of most economists, are quite inadequate to provide any real solution. The trouble is that the latter would involve at least the temporary creation of mass unemployment, a political risk that even a national unity government apparently cannot take.

The notion that such a government can take measures which a government of either left or right could not, because neither main party is free to make political capital out of unpopular decisions, proves to be largely fallacious. So is the notion that the government as a

whole is looking for a judgement from the electorate on its overall performance. No one believes that this government will fight the next election on its record, or indeed at all. The parties composing it will fight each other as before, each seeking to claim the credit for whatever can be reckoned an achievement and to blame its partners for whatever is clearly unpopular.

But by far the most depressing news concerns the rapid growth of support for Rabbi Meir Kahane's unashamedly racist Kach party, fuelled by the recent spate of apparently random murders of individual Jews by Arabs. It is of course a commonplace of political science that broad coalition governments leave the luxury of opposition to the extreme ends of the political spectrum; and with polls attributing nine per cent of the vote to Rabbi Kahane, the attempt to outlaw his party looks uncomfortably like bolting the stable door when the horse is gone.

In this climate there seems little hope that Israel will feel able to respond positively or generously to the peace overtures being cautiously put forward by King Hussein and the Palestinians, with still more cautious American support, even if they secure some sort of muffled endorsement from a partial Arab summit in Casablanca this week. Much easier for a divided and beleaguered Israeli cabinet to quibble over the composition of the Palestinian delegation than to confront the substantive issues which negotiations would have to deal.

Yet, if Mr Peres is a statesman, he should surely realize that these overtures offer the only hope of a long-term solution to Israel's many-faceted crisis. The attitudes that he and his party represent, those of the old humanitarian and liberal Israel, cannot thrive in an atmosphere of 'perpetual' confrontation between a Jewish majority and a growing, but ever more frustrated Arab minority on both sides of the pre-1967 border, and the economy can never come right so long as Israel has to give such a high priority to defence spending and still look over her shoulder for more and more American support. The undercurrent in the Arab world, too, is towards extremism. The powers represented at Casablanca are attempting to withstand that undercurrent, but their chances of doing so are virtually nil unless they can elicit a positive Israeli response.

UP THE HIGH ST

The successful takeover bid by Burton for the Debenhams department store group has caught the public imagination because it involved many of the most famous traditional and new names in high street retailing and because it carried further the high pressure marketing now used by City advisers for take-over battles involving companies with many small shareholders - a pointer to future trends if the revival of individual share ownership gathers pace. Behind such razzamattaz, however, lies an important move in retailing, which is undergoing a revolution as drastic as any other British industry.

The genesis of that revolution has been the combination of rising car ownership and the desire of many families with both husband and wife working to shop once a week in one go. Hence, the biggest growth in retailing has come from stores, originally of the warehouse type, developed where they can provide plenty of parking for cars. This usually means developing sites outside or on the edge of towns, though derelict city centre sites can also be used. The number of such large-scale superstores, combining food retailing with a wide range of household goods, has quintupled to nearly 250 in the past dozen years.

At the opposite extreme, there has been a spontaneous regeneration of the former corner shop trade, rescued often by immigrant families prepared to stay open all hours to offer a service and convenience not provided by most of the big chains. The advent of full Sunday shopping will certainly change this, but is unlikely to reverse the trend.

These two developments have left the traditional high street, often dominated by the local department store, in something of a dilemma and, in many cases, in real danger of dying out as the centre of retail trade.

There are many proffered solutions to the department stores' problems. Concentration of specialized departments (or shops within shops), high value products and the introduction of financial services such as banking and insurance broking are all

making an impact. To a more significant extent, the big stores and chains have increasingly become providers of finance as well as goods, a combination more familiar in the mail order sector of retailing.

Debenhams, for instance, has been so successful at this - even providing cash for customers on its own credit card - that finance provides half of its profits. Indeed, for all the talk of retailing techniques during the takeover battle, several of the rival names were most interested in expansion of their credit business.

The central problem for the high street, however, is to attract customers back. And, as all the participants in the latest battle have agreed, that requires better design of shops and more exciting, fashionable merchandise. The transformation of Burtons, under a new generation of non-family management, is a textbook example of what can be achieved.

Department stores have the central role to play in this change in the high street because of their size and strategic location. Retailers and property developers have been slow to see the kind of developments operated in Tokyo and Hong Kong as well as in some American cities, but have now realised by example that the future of most big stores depends on attracting customers back to shopping, browsing and impulse buying as a leisure activity in itself, in pleasant, even luxurious surroundings.

Popular view of the policeman's role

From the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

Sir, Mr Harry Potter (August 1) makes the startling claim that the Metropolitan Police "is seen in many of the poorer parts of London as an army of occupation from which rudeness and incompetence are the expectation of all young people and most adults".

In 1984 the respected NOP market research organisation carried out a survey of public attitudes in eight police districts. The findings present a picture which flatly contradicts Mr Potter's assertion. For example, in Lewisham - an area known to Mr Potter - in none of the three divisions did the police receive a positive rating of less than 60 per cent (taking together people who gave the police a 'very good' and a 'fairly good' rating). Even the lowest figure recorded - for West Ham - was 59 per cent.

Overall, 73 per cent of people interviewed (4,309) took a favourable view of the quality of police work. All these figures were higher among people who had had contact with the police in the previous six months.

Moreover, the most frequent complaint was to the effect that the police were not as visible as people would have liked. "More foot patrols" was the most popular suggestion made for improving matters, notably in the poorer districts. This is not a likely response from people who see the police as "an army of occupation".

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH NEWMAN,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1,
August 2.

Ritual slaughter

From the Chief Rabbi

Sir, It is gratifying that in your comments (July 31) on the Farm Animal Welfare Council's Report on the welfare of livestock when slaughtered by religious methods you take account of the principal recommendation of the report by asserting:

"The answers science furnishes about animal sensitivity to pain... are suggestive but not yet sufficiently precise to justify the imposition of the stringent requirements on the Jewish and Muslim communities against their will."

Also welcome is your recognition, glaringly absent in the report, that stunning is rejected because it is regarded as an injury to the animal and the religious rules preclude the use of injured animals.

However, I have before me your perceptive and well-informed editorial on the same subject of December 27, 1984, which shows a better understanding of the Jewish method and reaches some significant conclusions which are in variance with your current leader.

The report itself is as deficient in any understanding of Jewish teachings and practices as it is in scientific objectivity; the sources quoted are patently selective and partisan. They could easily be refuted by contrary evidence, as your December editorial indicated. No convincing evidence has yet been adduced to

From Mr James Curtis

Sir, Almost daily I see victims of crime such as robbery, rape, fraud, drugs and violence. I also see the perpetrators of those crimes. At the same time I see the policemen who brought those people to book.

When I read the sentiments proffered to the public in your columns by no less a personage than the chaplain of a Cambridge college (August 1), which can be taken as an endorsement of hopelessly generalized allegations against London's policemen, of widespread victimisation, corruption and incompetence, I despair for the ever-increasing brevity of crime, and for our society's hopes of protecting itself from it.

I see the hard evidence that people are becoming steadily nastier to each other. We grope for ways to stop it. The work of those whom we pay to stand in the way of crime, or to pick up the pieces after it, must be made all the harder by the fostering of blind prejudices against them.

People in positions of power and moral authority such as the GLC, members of Parliament, journalists, broadcasters such as the BBC, and certainly a clergyman and hallowed academic combined, urgently need to stop and consider the evil effects that prejudiced propaganda can have on a public who look to them for informed and fair comment.

I trust that those who read that letter would in their turn not convict the police on the uncorroborated evidence of the good chaplain.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES CURTIS,
6 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.

negate the claim that the Jewish method is at least as humane as any yet devised and practised.

Jews were by far the first to raise the protection of animals from pain into a religious precept, and it was a Jew, Lewis Gompers, who in 1824 pioneered the foundation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against considerable theological opposition elsewhere at the time.

But in the Jewish scale of values human rights are even more precious than the unqualified concern for animal welfare. We see some grave moral defect in a society which raises far more money for the prevention of cruelty to animals than for the prevention of cruelty to children, reflecting the immortal words of the Hebrew prophet: "They that sacrifice men, kiss calves" (Hos. 13:2).

We therefore endorse your ringing declaration of last December: "Religious rights are real and important, but cannot simply be weighed against 'animal rights' philosophically questionable concepts."

I am confident that the British tradition of religious liberty for all citizens will always prevail.

Yours sincerely,
IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS,
Chief Rabbi,
Adler House,
Tavistock Square, WC1,
August 1.

Paraplegics excluded

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, The decision to exclude the South African competitors from the Stoke Mandeville Paraplegic Games is as cruel as it is craven and cynical. Whatever the inequities of apartheid and the legitimate grievances of the black people of South Africa, they provide no excuse for allowing the disabled to be exploited in pursuit of political ends.

These people are already excluded from the world of normal sport and athletics by severe and permanent disability. The Paraplegic Games are their main link with that world, and they have now been summarily deprived of it by a combination of callous political activists and a submissive organising committee at Stoke Mandeville.

While I recognise the dilemma with which the organisers were faced, to claim that the exclusion of

the South African contingent is the only way of saving the games for the rest of the disabled competitors is to resort to total impotence in the face of blatant political and moral intimidation. If this decision is, as has been suggested, in contravention of the constitution of the Stoke Mandeville games, it should at once be reversed. If it is not, then the constitution should be rewritten before the next blacklists appear.

I hope that those political activists who falsely claim the monopoly of anti-apartheid sympathies are proud of themselves at the sight of the South African, one of them black and most of them in tears, propelling their wheelchairs out of Stoke Mandeville.

Yours sincerely,
CHALFONT,
(International President,
Federation of Sport),
House of Lords,
August 5.

Tail but no handle

From Dr David W. Hughes

Sir, Trevor Fishlock (July 6) wrote about the fishbowl surrounding Halley's comet, but why did he not also mention the fishbowl of the comet's orbit? Halley's comet is a pretty good architect respectively.

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manically went with the first of these two jobs. Even though two of Halley's scientific friends, Isaac Newton and Christopher Wren, were knighted, this was for being Master of the Mint and a pretty good architect respectively.

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Fear of return to monetary past

From Mr R. T. S. Macpherson

Sir, May I develop the theme of the letter from the chairman of this association, which you published on July 13, in the light of the actual results of the chambers' latest regional surveys (quarter ending July), showing a falling-off in export orders even before the latest boost to sterling.

The Chancellor has recently made three assertions that are worrying in their apparent insensitivity to the real industrial world.

First, he has countered arguments on the damage rate by saying that export volume is better than ever. Perhaps Sir John Harvey-Jones' comments on ICI's disappointing quarterly figures (your report, July 30) will occasion a reassessment.

Statistics are inevitably yesterday's figures, based on exports which were generated by late 1984 exchange levels. Replacing them today with new export orders is a very different story. At today's rates the competition in third markets is acute, particularly from Germany and Italy. Employment and capacity in export-oriented industries is seriously at risk.

Second, the Chancellor is reported to have said in evidence to a House of Commons select committee that the correct sterling level against the "basket" is 80 or so and that 70 would be absurdly low. Where is the conceivable basis for this assertion?

Work done by the economists of Pearl, Marwick, Mitchell and by others who study the relevant measures of the UK's progressive loss of competitiveness indicates

clearly that the true rate today should not be nearly 85 but in the upper 60s. To keep volume in our factories in Britain we need to compete at the true exchange rate - not at what we would like it to be.

Third, he has criticised the ABCC and CBI for calling for a sharp drop in interest rates now. We are thrown a second miserable half per cent reduction. On the first occasion, the Germans also took a half per cent off their rate - rather more significant off 6 per cent than off 12 per cent. And the absurdity is that the Italians, who thrive on their much-publicized economic problems, can borrow from their banks cheaper than we can from ours.

We have consistently said that an increase of employment in this country requires volume; that volume requires a realistic and stable exchange rate; and that we accept the Chancellor's view that this would mean volatility in interest rates.

What we have got is an interest rate levered up to panic levels, left there too long and only coming down by a sluggish creep - and a consequently high and damaging exchange rate following wild fluctuations over the last nine months.

Yours faithfully,
TOMMY MACPHERSON,
Chairman,
Economic and Industrial Committee,
The Association of British Chambers of Commerce,
Sovereign House,
21-25 Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2.

Dropping of BBC film

From Lord Shawcross, QC

Sir, The campaign of vilification of the Home Secretary and of the BBC's Board of Governors apparently orchestrated between journalists and the paid employees of the BBC itself seems to many to illustrate a curious distortion of the democratic process in which the public has become increasingly acclimatised in recent years.

If the elected government of the day is not entitled, if not bound, to express an opinion (and in the present case the Home Secretary did no more than suggest that the governing body of the BBC should itself consider the proposed programme in the light of that opinion) it would be contrary to the public interest for a public service whose right to broadcast at all depends upon parliamentary authority, gratuitously to provide a platform to those who, in our own islands advocate the murder of their opponents, who is?

Surely not the authors of the programme itself, or their trade union or fellow employees? Perhaps they do protest too much.

Many journalists and editors or producers seem to assume that the public will, following the famous dictum of that notable editor (and ex-convict) Mr Horatio Bottomley that "if it's in John Bull it is so" accept them as in receipt of some divine dispensation relieving them of criticism and ensuring that they are always correct. There seems, however, to be no reliable evidence that they possess any "hot line" to the Deity.

There is nothing at all in the training of journalists and of BBC producers, such as it is, which gives them any special expertise in statesmanship and those engaged in the trade (for it does no one's good to be a profession) have in fact no greater insight into these matters than the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker and other ordi-

nary people like myself. All of those with whom I have spoken, from the casual taxi driver to responsible elder statesmen have, with only one exception, shared the Home Secretary's and the BBC Governors' opinion that to broadcast the programme would have been wrong.

Yours sincerely,
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,
As from: Yachi Fivola,
St Mawes, Cornwall.

From Mr Keith Graves

Sir, Presumably Mrs Thatcher's banning (and that in the minds of myself and my colleagues is what it was) of a programme she had not seen and containing an interview with a democratically elected political figure on the grounds that publicity should not be given to persons or organizations that believe in the use of violence to achieve their ends means that I should no longer, in her eyes, report the activities of the Israel defence forces, the Palestine Liberation Organization, any of the militias that run Lebanon, the governments of Syria, Iraq, Iran, etc. etc.

Presumably my colleague in South Africa would no longer report the activities of the ANC or Mr Mandela. Nor for that matter should we have reported the recent coup in Uganda.

The activities of the Sikh extremists and the Tamil and the freedom movement in the Philippines will be denied to my colleague in the Far East. Or are the Prime Minister and her Home Secretary only interested in keeping views they personally do not approve of from the British public?

Her behaviour is an insult to the BBC and its employees, to the intelligence of the British public and to democracy.

Yours etc,
KEITH GRAVES,
Middle East Correspondent,
BBC TV News, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Defining subversion

From the General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties

Sir, Your columnist Digby Anderson asks me to advise "Better unsaid than red". I wonder whether it is legitimate to call someone who has left the Communist Party a communist. While the tone of his request was disingenuous, there is a civil liberty principle at stake here, if not the one he identifies.

I refer not to the labels we attach to others but to the political labels the state attaches to us, with major implications for our lives but against which we have little redress.

The revelations of former MI5 officer Cathy Massiter alerted the public to the danger of allowing officials to deem legitimate political organisations "subversive", thus laying their members open to surveillance and to invasions of their privacy.

It is less well known that the Government recently revised the procedures to be followed in cases where public servants are suspected of being sympathetic to subversive groups, extending the definition of subversive to that used by MI5 and giving Ministers sole authority to decide, without giving reasons, which organisations should have that label.

The official definition of a

subversive group, one "whose aims are to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means", is sufficiently ambiguous to allow Ministers wide discretion in making their choice.

What activities will be deemed to "undermine democracy by political means", and will Civil Servants know of the Minister's decision before they join such a group, inadvertently laying themselves open to surveillance, demotion and even dismissal?

To Civil Servants the question will only be "are you or are you not" a member of, or sympathetic to, the group; it will be no defence to argue that its activities are not subversive. They will have no right to know the evidence against them, and guilt by association may be sufficient to raise doubts about reliability.

The new procedures, introduced on April 3 without Parliamentary debate, represent an illiberal trend in Government restrictions on Civil Servants' freedom of expression. With many of the Civil Service trade unions, we are campaigning to reverse that trend.

Yours sincerely,
SARAH SPENCER,
General Secretary,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
21 Tabard Street, SE1,
July 23.

Time to leave

From Mrs Martina Thomson

Sir, We all know we must leave shops, zoos, concert halls, museums at closing time and usually, even in pubs where a hard core of customers is reluctant to move, the staff of public places treat us gently and politely. Yet closing time at the National Gallery is an unpleasant experience for visitors.

I was one of many people there on the afternoon of Saturday, July 27, for the first time this year, and discovered that the gallery has adopted a new method of ejection. No minder word can describe it.

Shortly before 6 pm a bell rings, and the anonymous, kindly attendants become well trained actors in a military operation. Each stands wordlessly barring the entrance to the room he is in charge of or uttering the staccato command "This way! This way!"

A last look at a picture I had seen on my way in was greeted with "Can I help you?" the modern form of rebuke to an intruder. "I am not the last," I said. "You are, Madam." I looked round to see a column of attendants who walked me at quickened pace through the last room.

As I made my way towards the exit I saw, ranged on the three landings at the top of the triple staircase, three uniformed ranks. The visitors were in a confused muddle down below because they, like a flock of startled sheep awaiting dipping, can only be let out one by one. Cramped into the visitors' pen awaiting our turn, we eyed each other in dismay. The English were once famed for their courtesy. But here I felt ashamed.

Yours faithfully,
MARTINA THOMSON,
22 Regents Park Terrace, NW1,
July 29.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 6 1964

On August 6, 1964 two United States destroyers were attacked by sea and air in the Gulf of Tonkin; there were no casualties. The United States responded on the 5th with a force of 80 aircraft which bombed North Vietnam coastal installations and bases. In February 1965 the bombing of North Vietnam began in considerable force and in the following months the first United States troops landed. In January 1973 a ceasefire agreement was signed.

VIETNAM: THE BEGINNING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. - The following is the full text of President Johnson's television address last night:

My fellow Americans, as President and Commander-in-Chief, it is my duty to the American people to report that we have received hostile action against our States ships on the high seas in the Gulf of Tonkin today required me to order the military forces of the United States to take action in reply.

The initial attack on the destroyer Maddox, on August 2, was repeated today by a number of hostile vessels attacking two United States destroyers with torpedoes. The destroyers, and supporting aircraft, acted at once on the orders I gave after the initial act of aggression. We believe at least two of the attacking boats were sunk. There were no United States losses.

But repeated acts of violence against the armed forces of the United States must be met not only with alert defence, but with positive reply. That reply is being given as I speak to you. Air action now in execution against gunboats and certain supporting facilities of North Vietnam which have been used in these hostile operations.

LIMITED RESPONSE

In the larger sense, this new act of aggression, aimed directly at our own forces, again brings home to all of us in the United States the importance of the struggle for peace and security in south-east Asia. Aggression by terror against the peaceful villages of South Vietnam has now been joined by open aggression on the high seas against the United States of America. The determination of all Americans to carry out our full commitment to the peace and Government of South Vietnam will be redoubled by this outrage.

LONG PROVOCATION

In his address today at Syracuse University the President spoke of the attacks on the American destroyers and of the action taken in response to them. He went on:

We welcome - and we invite - the scrutiny of all men who seek peace, for peace is the only purpose of the course we pursue. The Gulf of Tonkin may be distant. But none can be detached about what has happened there. Aggression - deliberate, wilful, and systematic aggression - has marked its face to the world. The world remembers - the world must never forget - that aggression unchanged is aggression unleashed.

PLEDGES GIVEN

In September of that year we signed the Manila pact, on which our participation in Sato is based. That pact recognised that aggression by means of armed attack on South Vietnam would endanger the peace and safety of the nations signing that solemn agreement.

In 1962 we made our position clear toward Laos. We signed the declaration of neutrality of Laos. That accord provided for the withdrawal of all foreign forces - and respect for the neutrality and independence of that country.

The agreements of 1954 and 1962 were also signed by the Government of North Vietnam. In 1954 that Government pledged it would "respect the territory under the military control of the other party and engage in no hostile act against the other party". In 1962 that Government pledged that it would "not introduce into the Kingdom of Laos foreign troops or military personnel". That Government also pledged that it would "not use the territory of the Kingdom of Laos for interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

That Government of North Vietnam is not only violating these solemn pledges, but is also violating the agreements of 1954 and 1962. To the south, it is engaged in aggression against the Republic of Vietnam. To the west, it is engaged in aggression against the Kingdom of Laos. To the east,



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
August 5: The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Life Member, this evening attended a Reception given by the Royal Oyster Club at the Prospect, Cowes.

His Royal Highness, Admiral of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was later present at the Squadron Ball at the Castle, Cowes.

Squadron Leader Timothy Finnerson was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will attend the International Machine Tool Exhibition in Hannover, West Germany, on September 18.

The Duchess of Kent will visit the Royal Navy's submarine, HMS Turbulent, in Plymouth on September 18.

The Duke of Kent will visit the Guinness's Park Royal Brewery, on September 30 and as an honorary member of the Industrial Society, will attend a reception on the Exchange floor for the presentation of the society's new coat of arms.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a gala preview of *Gigi*, in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund, at the Lyric Theatre on September 9.

Princess Alexandra will visit Overseas House, St James's, to mark the

75th Anniversary of the Royal Overseas League on September 24. The Duke of Kent, a trustee, will attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference trustees' meeting at 18, Welbeck Way, on September 10.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, will attend the World Cup Qualifying Match, England v Romania, at Wembley Stadium on September 11.

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the National Electronics Council, will attend the annual conference at the Berryside Hotel, Ascot, on September 13.

A Memorial Service for Valentine Doyle will be held at St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, at noon on Thursday, August 15.

Birthdays today
The Countess of Albemarle, 76; Sir Ranulph Bacon, 79; Mr Chris Bonington, 51; Mr Richard Buckle, 69; Mr Frank Finlay, 59; Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Ford, 62; Mrs M. J. G. Ford, 63; Mr Howard Hodgkin, 53; Sir Freddie Laker, 63; Lord Layton, 84; Mr James Lees-Milne, 77; Air Vice-Marshal T. C. Macdonald, 76; Major-General C. H. McVittie, 77; Mr Don Minott, 69; The Hon David Montagu, 57; Sir Duncan Oppenheim, 81; Mr John Reid, 30; Mr A. Tucker, 82; Miss Barbara Windsor, 48.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. S. Alford and Miss S. A. Rogers
The engagement is announced between Mr, elder son of Mr and Mrs S. Alford, of Harare, Zimbabwe, and Miss, youngest daughter of Mrs D. Becher, of London, SW1, and Mr M. Rogers, of Michigan, United States.

Lieutenant P. J. Broadway, RN, and Miss J. M. Brown
The engagement is announced between Philip John, second son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Broadway, of Sherston, Wiltshire, and Joanne Marie Brown of New York City, United States, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. J. Brown, of Maywood, New Jersey, United States.

Mr S. J. Day and Miss H. M. O. Leyser
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs S. J. Day, of Benfleet, Essex, and Ottoline, daughter of Professor and Mrs K. J. Leyser, of Oxford.

Mr W. A. Davies and Miss J. S. Talbot
The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. A. Davies, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, and Miss, daughter of Mr L. Talbot, of London, W1, and Mrs A. Talbot, of Chelsea, SW3.

Mr F. D. Goodenay and Miss R. I. McConnell
The engagement is announced between Francis, younger son of Mr D. Goodenay, of Hampstead, and Mrs M. Goodenay, of Kensington, and Robyn, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. McConnell, of Alxwood, Oxfordshire.

Mr G. W. Watson and Miss L. C. E. V. Baker
The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of Major and Mrs W. A. Watson, of Blackheath, and Miss, daughter of Mr L. Baker, of Crick, Derbyshire, and Mrs S. B. Baker, of Hoar Cross, Staffordshire.

University news

Simon
The title and status of emeritus professor has been conferred on the following from October 1.

Professor R. J. Butler (philosophy); Professor M. O. Kinkaid-Weekes (English & American literature); Professor V. G. Mylne (French); Professor H. F. Swanton (theology); Professor C. H. Wake (modern French and African literature); Professor M. E. Noble (pure mathematics); Professor J. B. Brown (experimental physics); Professor R. J. Hudson, FRS (organic chemistry); Professor G. E. Mings (Agricultural history); Professor A. W. B.

Simpson (law); Professor A. P. Stirling (sociology and social anthropology); Professor M. J. C. Vile (political science).

The title and status of research professor of sociology has been conferred Professor R. E. Pahl.

The title and status of honorary senior lecturer has been conferred on Dr A. K. Curwens during his secondment to the school of continuing education.

Grants
The Engineering Research Council has awarded a grant of £10,000 to the School of Mechanical Engineering towards the cost of a project on space systems research.

Science report

Leprosy: armadillos give way to genetic engineers

By Judy Redfern

Genetic engineering, one of science's newest techniques, is being used in the fight against leprosy, one of the world's oldest scourges.

The main obstacle to leprosy research has been the lack of success in growing the bacterium that causes the disease, *Mycobacterium leprae*, in the laboratory. It was only a decade ago that it became possible to grow the bacterium outside the human body.

Then a group of American researchers discovered that it thrived low temperatures, explaining why it affects the extremities before the rest of the body. Scientists also found that the relatively cool-blooded nine-banded armadillo could be infected.

Subsequent research has moved rapidly using material from laboratory colonies of armadillos, culminating in the preparation of a potential vaccine now undergoing clinical trial.

But the armadillo cannot provide the world demand for *M. leprae* so the genetic engineers have been looking for alternatives. Now they have found one.

Richard Young, of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and colleagues from centres throughout the United States developed a trick to persuade the commonly used bacterium, *E. coli*, to produce a multitude of proteins found in the *M. leprae* bacterium.

antibodies to *M. leprae* to pick out only those proteins, called antigens, which the body's immune system recognises as foreign.

So far, Young and colleagues have produced the antigens against which the mouse immune system reacts. But there should be no difficulty in applying their technique to humans. The easy availability of *M. leprae* antigens will considerably improve access to many lines of inquiry.

For example, the antigens could be used to detect people with antibodies in their blood who must therefore have been exposed to *M. leprae*. Light should then be shed on why the vast majority of such people do not in fact get the disease.

The antigens could also help speed up the current vaccine trials. The first leg of the trials, to assess the vaccine's safety, is complete. The second leg, now underway in Venezuela, is to measure its effectiveness.

That involves seeing whether the vaccine stimulates the production of antibodies, a task genetically engineered antigens would considerably speed up.

Ultimately the antigens themselves might form the basis of a vaccine, but not before a lot more research. *Nature* Vol 316, pp450-452 (August 1, 1985).



Changing face of boardroom art

By a Staff Reporter

Boardroom art is taking off in Britain, offering artists an important outlet for their work.

Original works by living artists are becoming so popular that company staff from the chairman to secretaries are buying paintings.

Last month, the Corporate Arts, an organization which arranges tailor-made exhibitions for companies, sold £20,000 of paintings by three young artists. The exhibition was held at the London offices of Arthur Anderson and company, accountants.

Miss Sarah Hudson, (above) managing director of the Corporate Arts, said the exhibitions were a lifeline for artists. "I am taking art exhibitions to companies at prices everyone can afford," Miss Hudson said yesterday as she showed a series of sporting scenes which hang in the London

offices of the chartered surveyors, Weatherall, Green and Smith.

The paintings sell at between £50 and £1,000 and Corporate Arts charges a commission of 10 per cent, compared with most galleries' minimum of 30 per cent.

Miss Hudson established the company three years ago and said she looks for talented artists in art schools and exhibitions throughout Britain.

She said the boardroom taste in art had changed radically during the past few years. Many firms were now buying original works by young artists, particularly of local scenes, instead of lavish historical paintings.

The sporting exhibition at Weatherall, Green and Smith's London offices last December coincided with Olympic year and three artists, Alexander Crosswell, Lucilla Jones and Hazel Soan were

commissioned to produce works with a sporting theme.

More than 60 per cent of their work was sold and Alexander Crosswell's catalogue painting was then used as the company's Christmas card.

Now Corporate Arts is helping to organize a "Visual Aid" appeal for Bob Geldof's successful Band Aid campaign for Ethiopia.

One hundred leading British artists will be asked to produce a work of art on the theme of Christmas. A collage of their offering will then be incorporated into a print.

Already artists such as David Hockney, Dame Elisabeth Frink and Peter Blake have responded to Visual Aid. Miss Hudson said yesterday. She said it is hoped an auction of the original works will raise £250,000 towards Bob Geldof's appeal.

Marriages

Captain R. W. H. Sateille and Miss J. Wheeler-Bennett

The marriage took place on July 6 at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Caine, Wiltshire, of Captain Robert Sateille, son of Colonel and Mrs P. M. Sateille, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Miss Joanna Wheeler-Bennett, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Wheeler-Bennett, of Calstone, Wiltshire. The Dean of Lincoln officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Emily Wheeler-Bennett, Lucy Vanheems, Felicity Boosey and Frances Wheeler-Bennett. Mr Charles Temple-Richards was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride. The couple will live for some time in Oman.

Mr A. M. Stubbs and Dr S. Westhouse
The marriage took place on August 3 at St Mary's Church, Matching, of Mr Alan Stubbs and Dr Sarah Westhouse. Canon J. C. Longbottom officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Jane Westhouse. Mr Douglas Stewart was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Baby for Hurd

Mrs Hurd, aged 38, wife of Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, gave birth by caesarean section to a girl yesterday, the couple's second child.

University exam results

page 30.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev. P. G. Jewell, Curate of St Peter's, Ince-Forest, Warrington, diocese of Chester, will be priest-in-charge of the parish of St Andrew's, Warrington, diocese of Chester, from September 1 to September 15. The Rev. J. H. Jewell, Curate of St Peter's, Ince-Forest, Warrington, diocese of Chester, will be priest-in-charge of the parish of St Andrew's, Warrington, diocese of Chester, from September 16 to September 30.

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OBITUARY

DR ROBERT COCHRANE

Pioneer in leprosy treatment

Dr Robert Cochrane, one of the world's leading leprologists, who played a noteworthy part in the introduction of modern sulphone therapy died on August 3 at the age of 85.

Robert Greenhill Cochrane, son of Dr Thomas Cochrane, the famous admiral, and of the Union Medical College, Glasgow, was born in North China on August 11, 1899. He was educated at the School for the Sons of Missionaries (now Elfrink College) Blackheath and did his medical training at Glasgow University and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He had already decided to devote his life to leprosy and, in the mid-1920s, under the auspices of the Mission to Lepers, sailed for India to work at Pundarikot, near Pondicherry. He spent a year in India, then returned to London to complete his training in leprosy.

In 1929, Cochrane was appointed general and medical secretary of the British Leprosy Relief Association (BELRA), but in 1932 he returned to India and began his great work as chief medical officer of the Leprosy Research and Training Centre at Bangalore. In 1944 he was appointed director and principal of the Christian Medical College at Vellore. He converted the institution from a women's college to a co-educational one and played a leading role in making it the outstanding medical college in India.

In 1948 Cochrane returned to England and rejoined the service of BELRA for a period before leaving to become technical medical adviser to American Leprosy Missions Inc working from London with help from the Wellcome Medical Foundation. Cochrane founded the Leprosy Research Fund and financed the Leprosy Centre in Wimpole Street to aid leprosy research and training. From 1961 to 1965 Cochrane was adviser on leprosy to the Ministry of Health and consultant leprologist to the Tropical Diseases Hospital. In 1966 he returned again to India to work in Madras State. Then in 1968 he transferred his activities to Tanzania under the Africa Inland Mission.

Cochrane performed notable service in getting leprosy recognised as a "respectable" disease worthy of integration into general medicine, in pioneering early diagnosis, and in introducing sulphone into treatment. He also helped persuade surgeons to take an interest in the prevention and correction of deformities. The textbooks which he wrote became standard works on the subject.

A sincere practising Christian, Cochrane was equally at home in the pulpit and at the bedside. From his first marriage in 1927 to Ivy Nunn he had three children, two of whom were in the mission field. After the death of his first wife, in 1966 he married in 1968 Dr Martha Jean Shaw, a missionary in Tanzania, who survives him. While at the Vellore Medical College, Cochrane was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, first class, in gold, for public service in India. In 1969 he was appointed CMG.

DR MOSCO CARNER

Dr Mosco Carner, who died on August 3 at the age of 80, was noted in his early years on the Continent as a conductor, and later became a writer and critic in Britain.

Carner was born on November 13, 1904, in Vienna where he studied composition and musicology at the University, taking a doctorate in 1928 for his thesis on sonata form in Schumann's music.

After undertaking posts as conductor at Opava and Danzig, he emigrated to England in 1933, where he continued his conducting career but also began writing criticism, first for the *Manchester Guardian*, then as music critic of *Time and Tide* (1949-1962) and the *Evening News* (1957-61). At the same time he wrote frequently in *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph*. He also contributed significantly to specialist periodicals with a special emphasis on his "two main interests" - Puccini and the Second Viennese School.

His most important book was *Puccini: a critical biography*, first published in 1958, revised in 1975. Possibly the most searching biography of the composer yet written, it probes beneath the scores of his operas to the psychological meaning of his writing, a mastery of the composer yet to appear in English. But Carner's sympathies ranged far wider as his contributions to symposiums on Schubert, on chamber music, and on concertos showed, and on *The Songs of Hugo Wolf*, in the BBC Music Guide series, managed to summarise the composer's large output in that genre with economical skill and with the clarity of writing (amazing in one not "born English") and thought that marked all his work.

He was married three times, and survived by his third wife, Hazel.

SIR LIONEL DENNY

Sir Lionel Denny, GBE, MC, who died yesterday in London from 1965 to 1966, and was active in City affairs for many years, died on August 5, which was his 88th birthday.

He was born in Putney, south-west London, and educated at St Paul's School. During the First World War he served in the East Surrey Regiment, and saw active service in France. He was wounded three times and was awarded the MC.

After the war he established himself as a produce broker in Eastcheap, importing tinned goods. He served again in the Second World War, becoming a squadron leader in the RAFVR and the RAF Regiment, but because of his wounds remained in Britain, and in 1941 became

a member of the City's Court of Common Council, representing Billingsgate ward.

Denny served as an HM Lieutenant for the City of London from 1951 to 1970, and from 1957 to 1970 was also a JP, first for the County of London, and then for the City as well.

He was Master of the Company of Barber-Surgeons in 1938-39, of the Vintners 1960-61, and of the Watermen and Lightermen 1967. He served as chairman of the London Court of Arbitration from 1958-59, and in 1966, in his capacity of Lord Mayor, became the first Chancellor of City University.

He married in 1920 Doris Bare, who survives him together with their son.

Rhyl Eisteddfod

Bingo brigade and bards keep their distance

From Our Correspondent, Llandudno

A few acres of farmland near the thirteenth century castle at Rhuddlan in Clwyd have become for this week the capital of Welsh-speaking Wales.

The occasion is the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, described by the chairman of its council, Professor Bedwyr Lewis Jones, yesterday as the greatest example of "voluntary co-operation" that he was aware of in any country.

This year officials have made a plea for it to be a "fun eisteddfod", with enjoyment, not contention, being the keynote. As officially it is the Rhyl Eisteddfod, one of the brasher resorts of Wales, this is appropriate, although the "bingo brigade" are not expected to desert their haunts along the seafront for the cultural event.

Professor Jones was asked about the increasing tendency for the eisteddfod to be the scene of protests. But he said that it may always have been so. At Colwyn Bay in 1910 "the

main concern was not who was going to win the chair but that Lloyd George was coming and a lot of protest was expected."

Professor Jones, who teaches Welsh at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, said: "Inevitably we are going to get protest on the field when there are thousands of people assembling. It is part of our life."

The day's president, Mrs Marjorie Jones, of Llangefnog, Dyfed, made a plea for Welsh-speaking people to ensure the continuity of the language.

Certainly on the field, the maes, Welsh is prominent, with even the pizza store advertising "crempow mawr".

But there was one disappointment yesterday. The drama medal, the day's main prize, was not awarded as the judges decided that the entries were unworthy of it. It is hoped the same fate will not befall the poets who have entered for the Crown.

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THE ARTS

Gallery

Inspired pairing of brilliant invention and popularity

Hockney Paints the Stage/Burra Hayward

It is extraordinary that we accept without demur that we may pay about £3 to go to the most inefficient and run-down suburban cinema, or even more for the most casual of fringe theatres, and yet we apparently think that the most elaborate, expensively mounted and professional exhibitions should come to us free.

I have already been hearing complaints about the admission charge for the Arts Council's stunning double bill at the Hayward Gallery Hockney Paints the Stage and Edward Burra (until September 29) is the supposedly absurd and excessive amount of £3. Actually, whether we judge by the show's power to move and excite, by the length of time we need - and the length of time we could spend - to take them in fully, or by the amount of sheer entertainment they offer, a visit to the Hayward must surely be accounted the best value in town.

The only problem, as with those films in which the two stars we have always wanted to see together actually get together, is which should get top billing. Interest is in fact almost equally divided: the Hockney has the dash and the glitter and the showbiz flourish; the Burra is the more surprising and deeply revelatory.

But though at first glance the Hockney show does not seem to tell us much that we did not know already, in fact it too has its slow-burning element of surprise. For Hockney, like Picasso - amazingly like Picasso, when you come to think of it - has always tended to suffer in "serious" estimation from his facility, his fecundity, his confident eclecticism, his genuine popularity, his versatility, and his unconscious gift for transforming himself into a spectacle. Such a person, so the theory runs, cannot possibly be substantial, or produce substantial works of art. Faced with the unarguable fact of Picasso the theory crumbles, throw Hockney into the balance, and it is hard to see how anyone could ever have believed otherwise.

And, let it be noted, these thoughts arise unbidden, not in a show devoted to Hockney's major paintings, but in one which deliberately limits itself to what one might imagine to be a picturesque sideshow: his work connected with the theatre.

It is not, admittedly, only a show of designs for sets and costumes for the five evenings of theatre covered: two full-length operas, two operas/ballets, and one play, sided with Hockney's everything is connected with everything else, and inspiration comes from any and all points of the compass, each one of these projects has had innumerable offshoots, in the form of independent paintings and graphics using motifs from the theatre designs or inspired by the imaginative



The worlds of Burra (left), "The Rite" from the Fifties, and Hockney, the design for Baba the Turk in Glyndebourne's "The Rake's Progress"

world of *The Magic Flute* or *Parade* or *Oedipus Rex* clearly Hockney does not simply do a job of work in the theatre, strictly circumscribed by the theatre's specific requirements.

Another of his talents, inseparable from his "good theatre" design, is a fantastic gift for display, so that the show itself becomes a new composite work of art, or rather a series of installations which bring the theatrical experience back to life.

The most extreme example of this is the room built round the idea of the ghostly garden in *L'Enfant et les sortilèges*, which Hockney designed for the Metropolitan Opera in New York and, later, redid for Covent Garden. Here you actually walk into a complete environment, which recreates the idea and re-creates the atmosphere (with the help of Rayel's music), in a way that could never be done in the theatre, but which constitutes a vivid equivalent to the theatrical experience.

The Rake's Progress (Glyndebourne) is represented by a display suggested by one of the original sets, the Bedlam scene, which brings together a number of Hockney's most creative character-variations: on themes by Hogarth - and incidentally offers a perfect demonstration of how Hockney can take materials from anywhere and make them unmistakably his own. In the *Parade* sets, he dares to do this, with the famous original Picasso design, which baunts his version without overwhelming it. Going through the show, is like

traversing a series of enchanted grottoes, each one conjuring up an image and an atmosphere which is then whipped away to be replaced by the next, as in a magic-lantern show. And yet, for anyone with a documentary interest in the theatre and theatrical process, the information is all there: sketches for props and costumes, indications of how the overall design concept in each case evolved, right up to detailed coverage of the finished result.

It is impossible, I would think, not to be delighted and enthralled along the way. But at the same time one comes away with an intense awareness of Hockney as a wholly practical man of the theatre, with no nonsense and no hint of the dilettante here; brilliant and unflinching inventiveness to be sure, but also every evidence of the blood, sweat and tears which must have gone into the creation of these apparently effortless designs.

Edward Burra has more than a few things in common with Hockney (it is an inspired pairing) - not least a tendency for criticism to tag him as insubstantial, a joker, marginal, an eccentric. Eccentric he certainly was, in his personality, his style and his subject-matter. But when we call people eccentric we often by implication say them away in a pigeon-hole as essentially minor. The over-riding and unmistakable virtue of this show is that we can no longer look at Burra (or refrain from looking at him) that way.

He emerges as a major artist on an international scale - one who had passion, invention, technical command (no more can we think of him as in any way a naive artist), a totally individual (and often very uncomfortable) vision of the world, a sense of colour as original and compelling as Bacon's, and the gift, which only the best artists have, of composing on a large scale and handling very complex compositions in such a way that the parts always contribute to the whole.

It is unfortunate that George Melly's introduction to the catalogue starts by characterising Burra as High Camp and "a visual Firbank". It is not completely untrue, as personal of Burra's selected letters, a sort of cross between Daisy Ashford and Jean Genet, in the volume *I'll, Dear!* (Gordon Fraser, £14.95) will rapidly confirm. But even at his campiest and most whimsical, the mordant view of life and the painfully acute observation come through very clearly. And if one sets against this book the evidence so ably and completely marshalled in Andrew Causey's timely work-catalogue (Phaidon, £60), a very different image emerges: one of a consistent, serious, very hard-working artist whose quirky sense of humour never got in the way of his deeper purpose, and whose misanthropy never limited his abhorred interest in all aspects of human life.

If any further corrective is needed, it would be useful to begin the show by going straight to the great, dark, violent paintings of the late Thirties

inspired by Burra's deep distress at the Spanish Civil War and his contact with the splendours and miseries of Mexico. One thinks of Wyndham Lewis, one thinks of Orozco, one thinks of Goya - but most of all one thinks of Burra, and recognizes that he is in no sense diminished by the comparisons. In the Fifties, in extraordinary works like "The Rite", he still has the same anger, the same passion, and the same formal control. But by then he is beginning to turn to the countryside of England and Ireland, to evoke a brooding eeriness, of things unspeakable and unspoken, like the dark world of "Afore Night Come". In the exhibition catalogue Mr Causey speaks of Burra's links with Symbolism, and they are never clearer than here, where the most innocuous-seeming landscape vibrates with a hidden life and meaning.

The earlier works too, perhaps the best-known, with their slightly surrealistic evocations of louches bars, tatty music-halls and other kindred topics not more than a stone's-throw from George Grosz, retain their appeal: they are totally individual, but in retrospect they fit into a larger European context which does nothing but increase our respect.

If the Hockney show leaves one regard for him same-as-before/better-than-before, as Pirandello would say, the Burra show restores to us, or unveils completely for the first time, a central figure in British art of the twentieth century.

John Russell Taylor

Promenade concert
Bloodless passionTaverner/Parrott
Albert Hall/Radio 3

In recent Prom seasons Andrew Parrott has been working his way through the great Baroque choral works, and on Saturday he arrived at Bach's *St Matthew Passion*. His revelatory performances act as a kind of catharsis, erasing memories of choral-society performances riddled with spurious stylistic assumptions and mawkish sentiment.

Instead, one can rejoice here in the airy springiness of the Taverner Players and the highly intelligent, incisively-toned choristers of the Taverner Choir. For it is not until one has heard the *St Matthew* performed well on original instruments (which this was, despite intonation problems in one or two woodwind obbligatos) that one can appreciate the subtlety of Bach's orchestral imagination.

All catharses have their painful aspects, of course: what continues to shock slightly in Parrott's performances is his peculiarly bloodless treatment of those sublime central chorales which punctuate the story of its most solemn movements. It is not so much that the long-cherished pauses are invariably replaced by something at the

other extreme - a clipped, cbbing cadence to each phrase - as Parrott's apparent lack of response to the chorales' texts.

In other respects, though, his approach was persuasive. The antiphony between the choirs was effective, especially in the opening chorus where the contrast, between the sustained smoothness of one group and the hard-edged *Allegro* interjections of the other, encapsulated neatly the essential "brutality" of the "ethos" of this *Passion*.

Parrott's vision was strengthened by the solid virtues of his principal soloists. The vastly experienced Kurt Equiluz maintained a heightened conversational tone for the most part, which threw into relief those abrupt and effective moments when he increased the pace and dramatic tension. Benjamin Luxon's Christus, less neatly delivered, nevertheless possessed the requisite weight.

The smaller parts and arias were generally sung with restraint and accuracy rather than any great character, although Emma Kirkby's "Blute Nur" had just the right degree of veiled sensuality, and David Thomas's "Am Abend" properly conveyed the sense of tranquillity after the storm.

Richard Morrison

Television
The disabled state

"It's like tending a shrine. There's not much left of the Frank I once knew, but I'm doing this because of what we shared in the past." Mrs Tricia Brady's tending of her husband, stricken 15 years ago with the progressively debilitating multiple sclerosis that will kill him, was shown in harrowing but necessary detail in *The Forgotten Army*, the second in Yorkshire's series, *From the Cradle to the Grave*, produced and directed by John Willis.

She is one of the one and a half million people in Britain who care for a disabled relative and thereby, it was said, save the state £5 billion a year.

Mrs Brady feeds her husband which, because of the lack of co-ordination in his throat muscles, takes hours, evacuates his bowels, tends his bed sores, and moves him around. The more disabled a person was, she said, the more trouble the system had in helping. Her husband had been pronounced too disabled to go to a health centre.

She was, she said, a prisoner of conscience. "I don't think Frank would last very long in an institution and I can't face the thought of him dying." Hers was a job that took all day, every day. She was virtually under house arrest.

Two other cases were shown: a woman damaged by a brain tumour, looked after by a friend in a converted coal-hole; and a woman with multiple sclerosis cared for by her husband. Both supported the claim by Alan Walker, of the University of Sheffield, that community care in modern Britain is a sham.

There was now, he said, no major support system. It was clear from the previous week's programme on the housing crisis that Mr Willis has gone about his task of questioning just how much real care there is in the welfare state with exemplary thoroughness. This will be a discomfiting series but none of us can afford to miss the point.

Dennis Hackett

Festivals

Summoning up a sense of refreshment

Nicholas Maw
St Nicholas Chapel,
King's Lynn

For the first time in its 35-year history, the King's Lynn Festival stepped out boldly this year and appointed a composer-in-residence. In his fifth birthday year, Nicholas Maw has been taking part in a week of rehearsals, workshops and pre-concert talks. Too bad, then, that the new work specially commissioned by the festival, and completed by Maw in the nick of time, should have been denied its first performance on Friday.

A week before the premiere Karine Georgian announced she had a fever. As no suitable replacement could be found in time, the *Sonata notturna* for cello and string orchestra had to be abandoned, at least until the

composer's birthday, in November, when King's Lynn has promised to have the piece performed. Fortunately, though, Maw is just the sort of composer who can be relied on to have something to offer in all guises of the word tucked away in his publisher's cupboard. They came up with the *Sonata* for two horns and strings, a work from the 1960s. The Peterborough String Orchestra, whose concert it was, agreed for once to play with a conductor; Adrian Leaper just happened to be in town.

As it happened, the work, with its fine skeins of string writing, its gentle, shifting dissonance and direction, reveals an early, Gallic-scented Maw, as such it followed an overperformed performance of Fauré's *Nocturne* for strings with both ease and a sense of languid refreshment. The excel-

lent last-minute horn soloists, who pushed back the work's acoustic recesses, carved dropped on some timid string fugato, and joined hands as lightfooted dancing partners, were Beth Randall and Kevin Pritchard.

The festival has been offering a selection of hours d'œuvres for Edinburgh's forthcoming celebration of the Auld Alliance. Maw's scores are displayed next to a splendid exhibition of some rarely viewed French drawings by Claude, Poussin, Boucher, Fragonard and their contemporaries which continues this week: his music has been heard in the context of Chabrier, Debussy and Ravel. Dukes (*La Fière*), Franck (*Le Chasseur maudit*) and Berlioz (*Janet Baker's Nuits d'été*) were added to the menu for Saturday's final concert which began with Maw's *Spring Music*.

A bright and boldly-contoured curtain raiser, it was

originally performed at the Norwich Festival of 1982, since when it has been revised and shortened to form a pungent 15 minutes of straightforward but imaginative orchestra writing. It lingers in the memory as a tripartite mosaic of prompting toccata and heraldic triplets which skilfully sidestep into violin and cello rhapsody only to be drummed into reaffirmation again by the battery of repeated notes which propel the work to its powerfully paced climax.

The inspiration for *Spring Music* was Dylan Thomas's "The force that through the green fuse drives the flower", and who better than Esa-Pekka Salonen, conducting the Philharmonia, to tune in to its inner energies - the bell-like horn writing, the dissolving touch of the harp - and drive forward its

Hilary Finch

The second Edinburgh Book Fair opens on Saturday
in lighthearted festival spirit under canvas

Tented pavilions and panache

With the second, more confident Edinburgh Book Fair opening on Saturday, the future of the largest public book event in Britain looks firmly established. Maryn Goff of the National Book League, which together with the SAC (Scottish Arts Council) was behind the planning of the first fair two years ago, explained what he thought were the reasons for starting it.

"Although there were 'Meet the author' events before, there was never any substantial representation of literature. I always said, here is a great international festival - where are the books?" As Mr Goff points out it does redress an imbalance and builds on a festival spirit to mount the whole thing, lightheartedly and with panache, under canvas.

On the other hand with four other festivals and the huge Edinburgh Festival Fringe, does Jenny Brown, the director, really think it wise to hold it now? "Well, why have the jazz festival, why have the film festival at the same time? Partly because you've got a huge influx of people into Edinburgh. And it's a classic thing - you get people going to the fringe, who don't support their local theatre the rest of the year. People are more motivated to do things."

The book festival has to tap this motivation and atmosphere into encouraging people to read and buy books. For two weeks the seven tented pavilions in Charlotte Square Gardens have demonstrations, exhibitions, talks and discussions involving 170 writers, and about 75,000 volumes. It differs from other literary festivals not only in size, however, but in spirit and range. "They're very literary events, whereas we are trying to be more broad-based."

"The whole premise of the book festival is to attract and encourage all readers. Last year we had 6,000 children coming, many of whom have never been inside a bookshop or library before; nor would they willingly go inside one, but because we create some excitement, they come."

Family events form a large part of the programme, which includes a range from "Meet the author" discussions with James Baldwin, Andre Brink (both coming to Britain especially for the event) and Salman Rushdie, to talks by television cookery personalities. Is there a danger of placing

far too much emphasis on carnival atmosphere and populism? "No, I don't think you could say that. There's quite a deliberate effort to spread it. So at eleven o'clock you've got literary authors, at 3pm you see a practical author, readings at 5pm, then at 6.30pm, lectures by such people as Doris Lessing and James Burke."

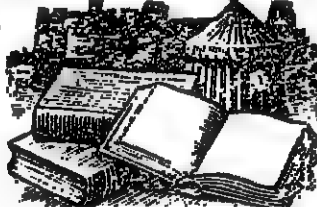
The intention to try and open up any aspect of books to the public, particularly the practical, is one reason behind the demonstrations.

This year, events are being held in the bizarre Dutch Spiegeltent cafe (recently at LIFT), and there are demonstrations of both traditional and modern methods of book printing, and a book shop displaying some books new to

the British public, from China, France and Germany.

Melvyn Bragg, who evidently has been involved on both sides - as a writer and a television apologist for books, is sceptical, but positive. "I took a little gentle evangelism goes on, but mostly you are preaching to the converted. But I think it's a noble endeavour and it can come off on a festival occasion. People are inclined to give all sorts of things a try that they wouldn't usually."

Broadening the canvas a little, one could touch on the whole vexed question of book promotion. Bernard MacLaverry, author of *Cal* feels ambivalent about this: "I think it's almost a part of authorship now, but in order to get people to read books we must engage



some sort of publicity. It tries to draw a line between pointing people to read the work, and you becoming an object or performer, or the thing you least want to be, a guru."

Margaret Drabble, who opens this year's book festival, has no doubts about it as a genuine attempt to encourage public interest in books: "The problem with books is that they are inert objects, so if you just have an exhibition it can be rather dull - whereas if you have the author there it makes a huge difference."

"I think if, as an author, you don't enjoy it, you'd better not be there. I went two years ago and thought it was great fun - I think Edinburgh is a wonderful place to have a book festival."

Sarah Hemming

Dramatic glimpses of a vulnerable tsar

Boris Godunov
Théâtre Antique
National, Orange

That most enterprising association, les Chorégraphes d'Orange, appears to have become obsessed with ill-fated or tormented rulers in opera. In 1984, it was Philip II in *Don Carlos*; in 1986, it will be Verdi's *Macbeth*; and this year at Orange it is a king pair, with *Simon Boccanegra* and *Boris Godunov*.

Perhaps a regis spectacle is most appropriate for presentation before what Louis XIV called the finest wall in the kingdom. *Boris* continues to pose critical problems: we know that there is, amidst the ramifications, an operatic masterpiece.

But what are we to make of an opera entitled *Boris Godunov*, now, in which Boris himself appears in only three of the nine scenes? Then, there are no fewer than five versions of the work. Orange chose to give Shostakovich's re-orchestration of Musorgsky's score, first heard in Leningrad in 1959.

A bold concept was employed for staging the work in the huge spaces of the Roman theatre at Orange: Bernard Arnould designed an immense ramp, stretching over the entire width of the acting area, with three transverse members, and the whole construction, tilted towards the audience to display towards the Russian people as it was in the Polish scenes; when two of the arms were covered with black material, leaving a bold cruciform, in harmony with the

presence of the Jesuit Rangoni, sung with stern conviction by Stafford Dean.

The staging, arranged by Jean-Claude Auvray in collaboration with Bruno Stefano, was as effective as any I have seen over the years at Orange. There was scope for grand processional movements, preceded by the unrolling of lengths of red carpet; and the handling of the chorus, a vital element in the drama, was imaginative and well-ordered. Fairly absurd, however, were the birth-day-cake models of the Kremlin, carried on by a species of stretcher-bearers.

Musically, the performance was outstanding for its vigour and authority. Under Thomas Fulton's energetic direction, the Orchestre National de France seemed a different band of players from those heard in *Boccanegra* a fortnight earlier. The huge Chœur National Bulgare Svetoslav Obretenov was magnificent in its firm attack and solid sonority.

The main roles were all strongly cast; a suitably grave and rusty-voiced Pimen from Peter Meven; Wieslaw Ochman a virile and effective Dimitri; John Gilmore gave us an instantiating Shouisky; and Anton Diakov a boorish and coarse Varlaam (why does Varlaam always have to jump on the table in the tavern scenes?). But there were no weak links to be discerned anywhere as it, sadly, so often the case with one-off performances like this. Here, there was evidence



Martti Talvela as Boris

of care and thoughtful preparation.

As Boris, Martti Talvela, in fine and resonant voice, presented a more human and vulnerable tsar than many we have seen, avoiding any historic excesses, and giving us a figure of real stature, capable of passion and despair, and most moving in his moments of anguish and remorse. But finally the opera is as much about the Russian people as it is about their tsar. This aspect is emphasized when the simple, instantiating Shouisky, and Andreas Jaggi, utters the lament for his country: "Weep, Russia, weep for your oppressed and starving people!" That moment, as much as the death of Boris, constitutes the summation of Musorgsky's dramatic opera.

Peter Orr

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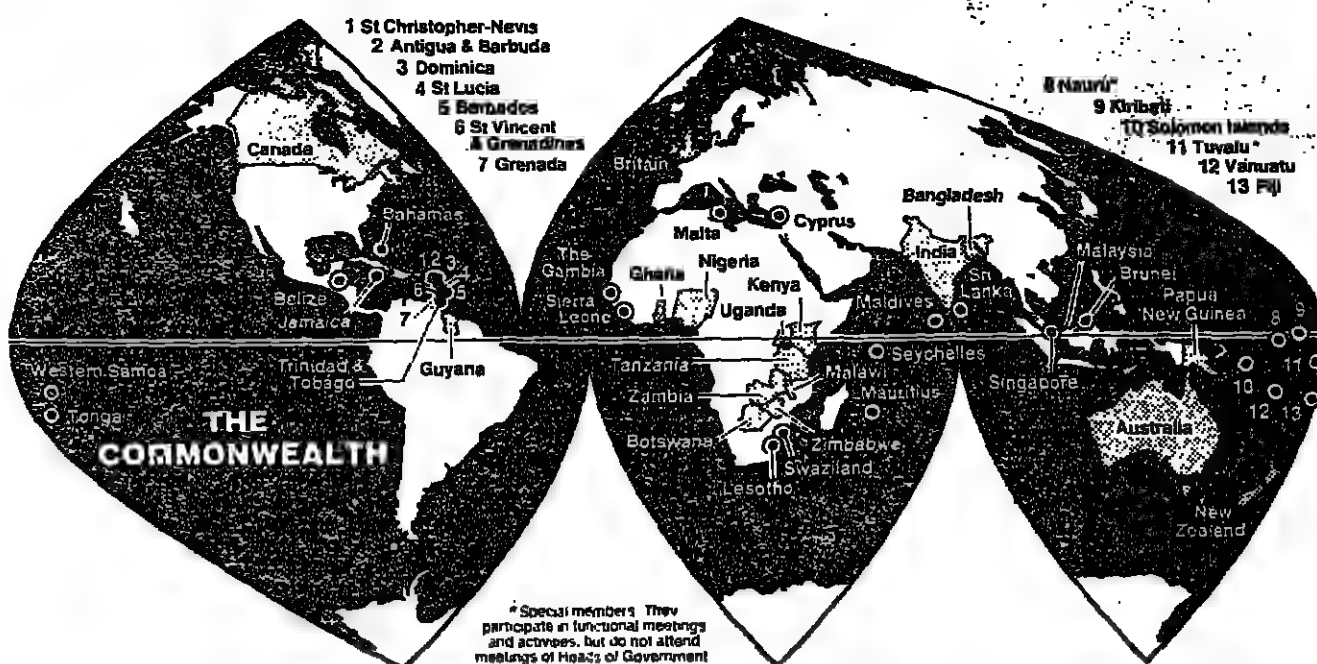


Worlds apart but still together



Critics said that the Commonwealth, representing

some of the world's richest nations and many of its poorest, could never survive. Yet today this 49-nation club, which speaks for a quarter of the world's population, appears to be stronger than ever. This Special Report looks at how the Commonwealth has adapted itself to the post-colonial era – and at the work of its London-based secretariat, which has just celebrated its 20th birthday.



* Special members: They participate in functional meetings and activities, but do not attend meetings of Heads of Government

When Arnold Smith, an experienced Canadian career diplomat, moved into Marlborough House 20 years ago as the Commonwealth's first Secretary-General, he had virtually no staff – not even a press secretary – and nobody knew quite what the world's newest international organization would turn out to be. For some time Commonwealth leaders had felt their "club" should have some form of international secretariat. It would be a visible sign to themselves and the rest of the world that they were serious about their curious organization, which, though a product of the British Empire, should, they were determined, play a useful role in the post-imperial

world. It was also becoming increasingly inappropriate that Whitehall should perform the secretarial role (which it did, until 1965).

Though they went along with the idea, Britain and some others, including Australia, were nervous about how the new baby might grow up, and the Agreed Memorandum on the secretariat's establishment, published at the end of the 1965 Commonwealth summit, was much more eloquent about what it should not be, than on any grandiose vision, or even details, about its future role.

The memorandum noted: "The Commonwealth is not a formal organization. It does not encroach on the sovereignty of individual members. Nor does it require its members to seek to reach

The modern Commonwealth dates effectively from India's independence in 1947. Since then, as Britain's colonies in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Pacific and Mediterranean gained independence, it has expanded to include 49 members. It now represents 1,000 million people of many races, religions and languages, living in all the continents. Every two years its heads of government meet to discuss mutual problems. Their last meeting was in Delhi in 1983. This year's meeting is in Nassau, Bahamas, from October 16 to 22. Right: Sir Shridath ("Sonny") Ramphal, dynamic and flamboyant Commonwealth Secretary-General since 1975. An outstanding negotiator and speaker, he was formerly Guyana's Foreign Minister

collective decisions or to take united action. . . . Both the Secretary-General and his staff should be seen to be the servants of Commonwealth countries collectively. . . . The Secretariat should not arrogate to itself executive functions. . . . It should operate initially on a modest footing, and its staff and functions should be left to expand pragmatically in the light of experience, subject

always to the approval of governments. . . . Apart from giving it its obvious job of servicing future Commonwealth meetings, the memorandum, which stressed the values of the Commonwealth's "informal" nature – something which has served it as well as anything – also allowed the Secretary-General to circulate "factual information" to member-countries (while admitting in its quaint

way that factual information "cannot be precisely defined".) But the memorandum also gave the secretariat a role, in helping consultations between members on international affairs and on economic matters. And though it was hedged around with a host of cautionary "ifs" and "buts", this provided the shrewd Arnold Smith with quite enough leeway to ensure that the new body would not lapse into becoming

some sort of glorified post office. This meant that when Shridath Ramphal, the present Secretary-General, took over, he was in charge of an already influential, if small, international body – which people, not just those in the Commonwealth, were ready to listen to. Its two secretary-generals have been very different men. The quiet Canadian diplomat was succeeded by the ebullient Guyanese, a politician to his fingertips, and a leading figure in the trade and aid negotiations which led to the Lomé Convention between the European Economic Community (EEC) and its African, Caribbean and Pacific partners.

With Ramphal in charge, the music from the secretariat has sounded much louder to the outside world. Partly this has been because of his own personal international standing (he was, for example, appointed a member of the Brandt Commission on north-south

economic problems and with former British prime minister Edward Heath was the main author of its report.) He has also been eloquent about the Commonwealth's particular virtue: its ability to help the world negotiate in difficult times. In terms of political initiatives the secretariat has also had its high moments. In its quiet backstairs diplomacy, it did much to ensure that the Commonwealth's and Britain's exit from the Rhodesia imbroglio was much smoother than the original policy espoused by Margaret Thatcher (strong support for Bishop Abel Muzorewa) would have allowed.

The secretariat has kept true to the modest ambitions of its founders: even today it has only just over 400 staff, of which about 40 have diplomatic status, and this despite the fact that rarely does a summit go by without heads of government

thinking up some new task for it to perform.

It is also cheap to run compared with other international organizations. This is partly because, unlike other inter-governmental bodies, it needs none of that immense army of interpreters which swell the staffing and costs elsewhere.

All members share the cost of the secretariat, with Britain paying about £1.6 million of this year's total £5.4 million.

In all its work the common English language, and the informality that this and other difficult-to-define but none the less real points of shared experience generate, remain two of the Commonwealth's chief assets.

In severely practical terms many observers would place the work of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) as perhaps the Commonwealth's finest achievement, combining as it has an innovative human resource-based aid programme with modest costs.

All the rest of it – the fact that Britain did not have a nervous breakdown (unlike France) moving from the imperial to the post-imperial era, but has managed to preserve an easy relationship with its former colonies (to the advantage of all concerned), that the odd club atmosphere does permeate Commonwealth meetings, however heated they may become, that much of the Commonwealth's work now extends far beyond the old direct imperial connections and involves regional meetings between the Canadians and the Caribbean states or India, Australia and the Asian members – all this is very hard to put a price on.

In a difficult world where megaphone diplomacy has become the rule rather than the exception, where ideology and ethnic affinity are increasingly the engines of national alliance, it is hard to quarrel with the modest claim of the Head of the Commonwealth who said in her last Christmas broadcast: "One of the more encouraging developments since the war has been the birth of the Commonwealth."

Godfrey Morrison



Graphic: John Grimwade/picture: Laurie Spelman

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AIR CANADA 

We congratulate the Commonwealth Secretariat on their 20th anniversary and are pleased to acknowledge our association over that period.



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When counsel before cash is the best approach

One of the Commonwealth's most important initiatives of the last 20 years was its 1971 decision to set up a new kind of help agency. Instead of dreaming up big projects and providing material assistance it would invest in people and their skills. It was not to consist of "rich" donors doling out cash to "poor" recipients and telling them how to use it. Instead everybody would contribute, and everybody would have a share in its management through a seat on the board of representatives meeting twice a year to decide how the budget should be spent.

The first-year budget was a mere £400,000. But, such has been the success of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) — as the venture was called — that voluntary contributions have steadily climbed. This year its spending will be £2.7 million.

From its base in Marlborough House, the CFTC now operates throughout the Commonwealth and, with experts from the secretariat itself, works in a number of areas, providing:

● General long-term and short-term technical assistance in the field.

● Education and training, management and professional skills.

- Industrial development.
- Export market development.
- Food and Rural Development.
- The Technical Assistance Group (TAG).

Requests for help to the CTC come not only from member governments but from regional organizations such as Caricom, the organization through which the small states of the Caribbean cooperate in the economic field.

The CFTC has also found that often one developing country can help another with a particular training need or with expertise.

Zambia has, for example, suffered from intermittent but serious shortages of vehicle tyres, which has hampered industry, transport, agricultural production and the movement of food and fertilizers. The tyre shortages resulted mainly from the country's chronic foreign exchange problems which

starved its tyre manufacturers of rubber.

Zambia has masses of unused agricultural land of varying soil types and various climatic conditions, and the CFTC's industrial development unit (IDU), headed by Alban Couto of India, has approached the Malaysian government with a view to sending planting and processing experts to Zambia to study the possibilities of Zambia producing its own rubber crops.

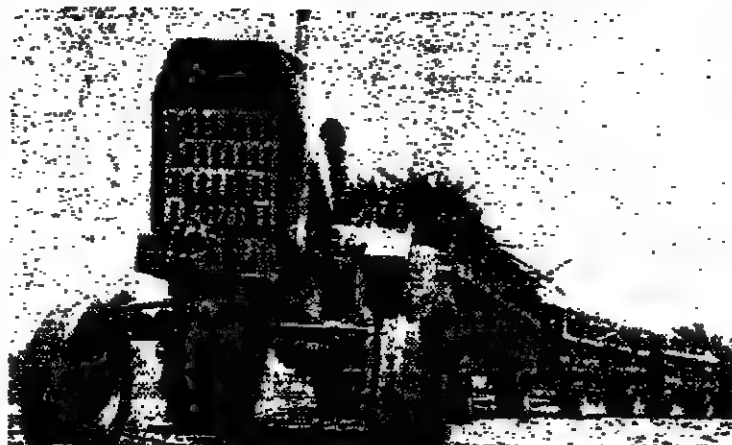
In West Africa there is tremendous demand for smoked fish, but it is expensive to import and local production methods are often unsatisfactory. Now the IDU has provided technical assistance to enable well-tried, traditional Scottish techniques to be adopted.

The main economic problems for many developing countries are debts, and this is where the Commonwealth can help.

Though the CFTC, with its

IDEALS THAT STILL MEAN A LOT

Each member is free to pursue its own policies, but all must subscribe to a set of common ideals agreed by Commonwealth leaders in 1971. The Declaration of Commonwealth Principles expresses commitment to world peace and order, equal rights for all citizens, the liberty of the individual, opposition to colonial domination and racial oppression, and a resolve to achieve a fairer society.



emphasis on small-scale assistance, may seem an unlikely helper in such a macro economic domain, its technical assistance group (TAG) — a sort of in-house consultancy — has come up with an innovative and imaginative scheme.

Again, the assistance will not be dollops of cash to make the IMF smile, but expertise to help the countries themselves. For one of the bigger problems of debtor countries is not simply the practical and political difficulties posed by heavy indebtedness, but the technical problems of managing it, and often even of knowing exactly what their total debt is at any particular moment, let alone being sure how it is likely to change if various possibilities occur — such as exchange rate or interest-rate changes, or rescheduling.

The programme has been designed to run on a modest desk-top IBM-PC XT.

After requests from some

member-governments, and realizing they were involved with something which went well beyond the Commonwealth membership, TAG discussed user requirements with outside parties, including the World Bank and the UN Commission for Trade and Development and it became clear that a sophisticated computer-based scheme was needed.

Six proposals were received from universities and software houses to design the system and Logica (UK), a leading British firm, was selected to do the job.

It is now virtually complete and is due for field trials in Sri Lanka next month. And 10 other Commonwealth countries are interested.

GM



Commonwealth in action. From top left: Cane being transported to a Belize sugar factory; Rum-making in India. Above left: Examining banana plants in St. Lucia; a south Pacific student on a fisheries course.

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A little boost can lead to big trade

One of the great mysteries of international trade is that if you go to a developing country reeling from a debt burden which is making the pin-striped men from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank wring their hands and the world's political leaders summon yet another expensive international economic conference, you will find various products that are attractive to buy.

Bring them home to the developed world and, be they handicrafts or leather goods, your friends will express amazement at their attractiveness and the price you paid for them.

Yet rarely will you see the same or similar article on sale at home, even though this seems to prove that "the magic of the market place" does not work, that one of the most obvious alleviations of the "North-South economic crisis" has been overlooked.

Tucked away inside Marlborough House is the Commonwealth Secretariat's export market development division, which tries to help poor Commonwealth countries develop their export trade beyond traditional products. Given that the unit has six staff and an annual budget of £2.6 million, it has scored some remarkable successes.

When they came to independence most colonial territories' exports were confined to a narrow range of mineral or agricultural products. And so, with a few notable exceptions, they have remained.

One of the division's main methods of trying to break through the problem has been to organize buyer-

seller meets, a four-stage process that begins with the division looking at the supply side in the producer country, then looking at a target market in the industrialized world to see which of the existing products could be sold. If the market is, say, an area of the US, a local marketing consultant would probably be hired for this stage of the task.

The next stage would be sampling and counter-sampling. A proposed range of Bangladesh jute containers might be fine in quality, but wrong in precise ranges for the West German market, for example. The final stage is the organization of a five-day exhibition in the industrialized country. This is organized by an arm

of the Commonwealth Secretariat, adding a "credibility factor".

Without help the trader would probably also never have been able to afford, or dared to make, the sales trip. The division helps through the scheme only small and medium-sized firms and gives preference to those which have never exported before.

In 1978 a buyer-seller meet for 22 Sri Lankan companies, none of which had exported to the US before, was organized in New York. More than 300 US importers visited the exhibition and by its end more than \$2 million (about £1.4 million) in orders had been placed.

The division is headed by Bidhu Jayal, a former official of the Indian

ministry of foreign trade and economic councillor at the Indian High Commission in London. He said an evaluation of the meet is always held between a year and two years after the exhibition.

When the evaluation of the Sri Lankan meet in New York was carried out in 1980 it was found that more than \$8 million in orders had been placed. One of the most interesting long-term deals had been arranged by a US firm which had liked the look of a line in cotton knitwear produced by a Sri Lankan firm. But it suggested the Sri Lankan firm should try to produce disposable cotton gloves manufactured to a particularly high standard of cleanliness for use in the electronics manufacturing industry.

The US firm had then sent an

Continued on next page, col. 3

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THE COMMONWEALTH/3

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Dynamic diplomacy of a man for all regions

Sonny Ramphal ran a finger down his engagement list. "1.30 pm: luncheon with Baroness Young for H.E. Mr. Roy McMurtry, new Canadian High Commissioner", he read.

"Lunch is my biggest problem in London," he said. "It's a way of life here, but I find it very disruptive".

The engagements that day of the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal, to give him the title he prefers not to use, began at 9 am and ended with him making a major speech at a Savoy Hotel dinner. Afterwards there would be two or three hours of paper work before he could get to bed, probably about 1 am.

Normally, he is up at 8 o'clock to read *The Times*, *The Financial Times*, and *The Guardian*. The radio in his bathroom is permanently tuned to the BBC World Service and he listens to the 9 o'clock news while shaving.

That particular day began earlier with a seminar organized by the secretariat to bring together informally those Commonwealth countries with debt problems and International Monetary Fund officials - the sort of bridge-building the Commonwealth prides itself on.

He used to walk to Marlborough House, the Pall Mall base of the 230-strong secretariat, from his Mayfair residence, now a driver usually collects him. He is 57, looks fit, if a little overweight.

He has been in the job 10 years. His father was a headmaster in Guyana and sent the young Sonny to read law at London University. When he returned to enter politics he became his country's attorney general, then foreign secretary.

He travels constantly, being a great believer in personal



Richard Dowden talks to Sonny Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth

contacts. Whenever a Commonwealth head of government changes, he likes to be among the first to meet the new leader. Before the Nassau summit in October, he will travel to Africa and Asia to meet leaders and to work on the agenda.

Communication within the Commonwealth is maintained by quarterly meetings held by the Foreign Office and attended by all the heads of missions in London.

With 49 bosses from countries who may have nothing more in common than that they were once ruled by Britain, he uses all the persuasive oratory of his legal training, as well as an informal, jovial style.

He does not spend much time at the desk, admitting he does not like paperwork. But he has great power over the secretariat because most senior posts are filled by people on short-term secondments from their governments.

He will often invite civil servants and others he meets in his travels to join the secretariat. There has to be the right mix, geographically and politically, but the Secretary-

General makes the final appointment.

Most of the funding comes from Britain, Canada, Australia, and India. These countries maintain permanent seats on the purse-holding finance sub-committee.

He is punctilious about his speech preparation and avoids making them repetitive.

In April, he was in Addis Ababa telling the Economic Commission for Africa to be more realistic in dealing with industrialized countries. A month later he was at the Welsh Centre for International Affairs arguing for more enlightened policies from the industrialized world to prevent disasters such as famine.

The economic situation remains top of the Commonwealth agenda. Not far below comes southern Africa. Namibia is particularly important because if it became independent it could become the Commonwealth's 50th state.

At the mention of crisis, his eyes light up and his speech quickens. He does not wait to be asked to move when an incident affects the Commonwealth. "The last time I had to cancel everything was Grenada," he recalled.

He was tipped off about Grenada and, having passed on the information to Whitehall, began telephoning anyone with influence to prevent the US invasion. Having failed to do that, his aim was to bring the Commonwealth out on the right side: a particularly difficult task because some Caribbean countries were working with the Americans.

"It is no good saying 'I know we have differences but let's just pretend we are one big happy family'. We have to face the issues as they arise even at the risk of losing a member," he said. Then with a chuckle, he

proached the division, saying they had spare capacity to export soap which they manufactured from palm oil and natural perfume, the division hired a smart packaging consultant and advised the Fijians to market their product not just



The Prince of Wales at a reception given by the Commonwealth Secretary-General at Marlborough House recently, marking the Secretariat's 20th anniversary

pointed out that he hasn't lost anyone yet.

The independence of Zimbabwe he counts as his greatest triumph. It was Ramphal and six prime ministers who drafted the Lusaka Agreement which led to the Lancaster House talks. During those talks there were no fewer than 52 Commonwealth meetings to keep the pressure on Britain not to exclude the Patriotic Front, and on the Front to trust Britain.

But even his effervescent optimism is sometimes deflated. Recently, he tried with both India and Sri Lanka to get an initiative going on the Tamil. *The Times* got hold of the story and, despite his pleas, published it. The initiative collapsed, for which he blames *The Times* entirely.

Apart from photography - an exhibition of his work finishes this week at the Commonwealth Institute - his main relaxation is cooking. This he enjoys doing for large numbers of people... like the annual Commonwealth party when he caters for 400 different tastes.

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(SPECIAL REPORT)

THE COMMONWEALTH/4

First-name terms for the summits

When the leaders of 47 states gather in Nassau, The Bahamas, on October 16, it will be for the 25th meeting of Commonwealth heads of government since the modern series began in 1944. These are the longest-running summits in world history.

They are also the most informal. First names are preferred around the table. For many years it has been Margaret, Julius, Harry, Kenneth, Indira and Pierre. (Thatcher, Nyerere, Lee, Kaunda, Gandhi, Teudeau). Elections, retirement and assassination have taken their toll and this time Rajiv, Brian and David (Gandhi, Mulrooney, Lange) will be there as well as Harry and Kenneth. And so, of course, will Margaret.

These meetings are light years away from the cosy 10 Downing Street gatherings after World War Two—five prime ministers from the old Dominions plus (post-1947) those from India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Today's summits have a formal opening, with local music and song and short speeches. Then the talks go private for the rest of the week. Once or twice the leaders may hold restricted sessions when the only official present is the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal, and no notes are taken.

Commonwealth summits also differ from all others in that they map out a programme for the two years ahead. They are not just held to try to solve immediate and specific problems; the leaders decide what should be tackled in a Commonwealth context.

First-name informality, short interventions without the need for interpreters, a lot of candour and good humour are the main ingredients of a Commonwealth summit. Heads of government, now known by the untidy acronym CHOGM.

The informality is crucial, but not easy to maintain. Countries represented in Nassau will be more than double the number at the 1965 meeting when the secretariat was born.

That year 21 countries attended. The 47 due in Nassau will not include Tuvalu and Nauru because they are special members of the Commonwealth and as such do not attend summits. Two officials sit behind each leader, which means that, with secretariat officials in attendance, more than 150 people may be in the room.

A key ingredient is the weekend retreat, which officials dislike because they are left nervously in hotels wondering what their masters might commit them to.

The leaders take a different view because at no other



Leaders past and present. Above: Harold Wilson talks to Dr Hastings Banda during the 1969 London summit, while President Makarios looks on inscrutably. Arnold Smith, the first Secretary-General, sits next to Mrs Gandhi on the left. Right: Escape to Goa, 1983. Weekend retreats are part of Commonwealth summits, giving heads of government the chance to talk informally at poolside or on the golf links. Here Mrs Gandhi walks with Mrs Thatcher, President Moi of Kenya and Denis Thatcher during the last conference.

international forum do heads of government get this opportunity to chat at length between dips in the pool or during rounds of golf.

Retreats produce results. It was during a wet and windy weekend at Glenageary that the now-famous Agreement on Sporting Contacts with South Africa was worked out.

In 1979, because of security the leaders "retreated" only a mile or two from Mulungushi Hall to State House, Lusaka, to produce the breakthrough formula that led to Lancaster House and Zimbabwean independence eight months later.

The Queen has carved out

her own summit tradition for her role as Head of the Commonwealth. She considers summits a golden opportunity to keep in touch with old friends such as Kaunda and Lee and to make new ones.

She never opens a summit but is simply "in attendance", receiving the leaders individually and hosting a dinner before the talks open.

The Queen pays particular attention to Commonwealth affairs and her relationships with the leaders cement the Commonwealth association itself.

Derek Ingram

How the supporters' club helps

Critics of the Commonwealth, particularly in Britain, have been irritated by its survival. And many more are surprised that it appears stronger than ever now that Britain's once mighty empire is just a handful of far-flung dots on the map.

If the Commonwealth had just consisted of the biennial meetings of heads of government, which for all of the 1960s and much of the 1970s were often dominated by sharp contention and regular sessions of "Britain-bashing", this curious organization or, more accurately, "club", might well have faded into history.

The Commonwealth, however, is like an iceberg—the bit that shows is the Commonwealth heads of government meeting together with the Queen, Shridath Ramphal and his secretariat. But beneath the waves lurks much of its real strength, what can best be described as the "unofficial Commonwealth".

This consists of that host of people who have studied, worked or lived at one time or another in a Commonwealth country other than their own. The unofficial Commonwealth's sinews are made up of a whole host of non-governmental organizations with inter-Commonwealth links.

Any attempt to assess the

strength and survival capacity of the Commonwealth that ignored this large and influential constituency would be politically naive. That this is so appears to be increasingly appreciated by the secretariat which has been making more friendly noises recently about the work of the non-governmental organizations.

They range from world-famous charities such as the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind to tiny community groups on remote Pacific islands. They include a host of organizations which link on a pan-Commonwealth basis, numbering among them nurses, architects, pharmacists, lawyers, broadcasters, journalists, doctors, surveyors, veterinary surgeons, tax administrators, academics and other professionals.

The secretariat, which some people have criticized for concentrating on its relations with Commonwealth governments at the expense of Commonwealth people, has sometimes shown itself to be wary in its relations with non-governmental organizations, although Mr Ramphal described the associations of professionals recently as "one of the substantial arteries of Commonwealth communication".

The Commonwealth Foun-

dation, an independent organization, funded by Commonwealth governments, with an annual budget of just over £1 million, helps the professional associations with grants and has also provided funds to other voluntary non-governmental organizations.

It also organizes conferences and short-term fellowships in a wide range of fields and its work extends to helping individuals and independent organizations. A paradox is that though official government enthusiasm for the Commonwealth has often been fainter in Britain than in almost any other Commonwealth country, membership of and involvement in Commonwealth non-governmental organizations is particularly strong in the old "metropole".

This is partly because some of the vast range of Commonwealth organizations, particularly if resident in Britain, date back to Empire days. The Royal Commonwealth Society, for example, with its 22,000 membership worldwide, was once an imperial institution but has now emerged—like some other British institutions which flourished in the Victorian age—as a modern hybrid. It is now both a reasonably-priced London club and a research institution with one of the finest

libraries of old imperial and modern Commonwealth material.

It also runs a public-affairs programme which includes regular talks by top Commonwealth executives visiting London—it has long been the preferred platform for a big London speech by Julius Nyerere, Tanzania's president.

Mrs Prunella Scarlett, head of the public affairs department at the Royal Commonwealth Society, is also chairman of another Commonwealth non-governmental organization, the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council and an example of the Commonwealth "activist".

Commonwealth activists are on the governing bodies of the organizations with Commonwealth connections and can be found in the churches, unions, banks, many of the big corporations, the universities, all the parliamentary parties, the charities and in the Foreign Office.

Their enthusiasm for the Commonwealth rarely stems from nostalgia for Empire; and most tend to be strongly pro-European. The origins for their enthusiasm was often a period of residence in another Commonwealth country.

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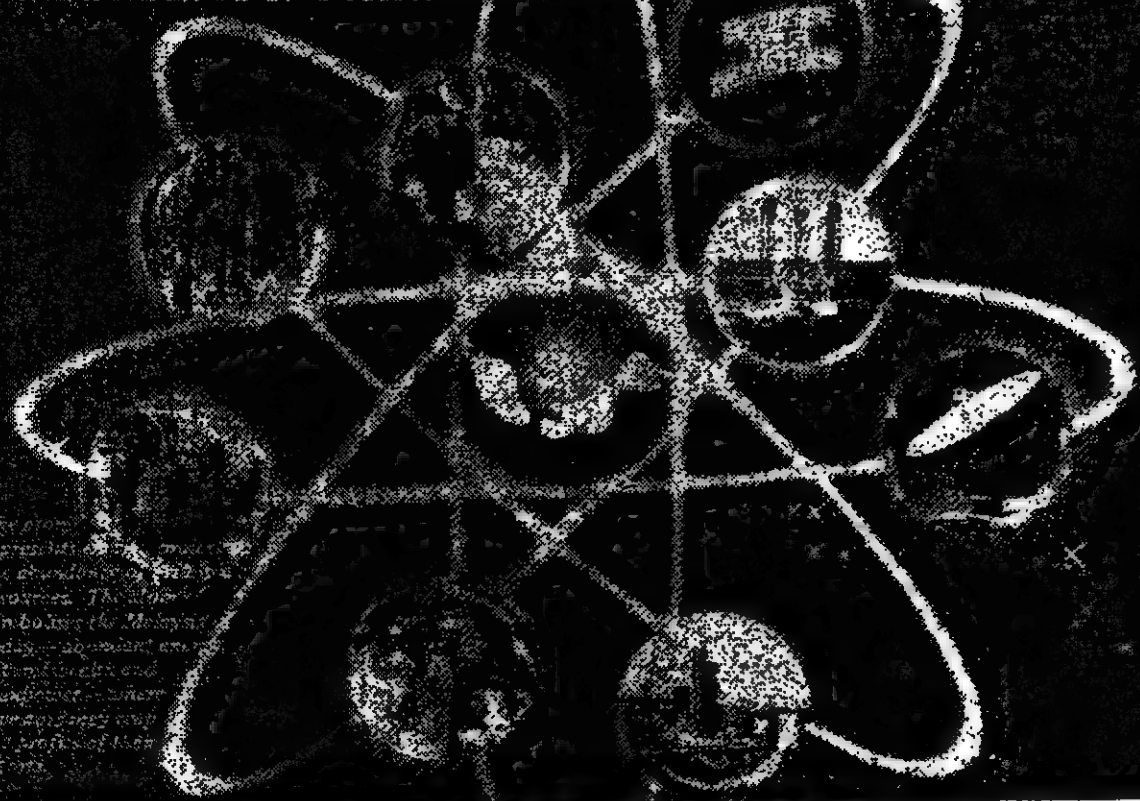
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Time

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Winning is what matters, not taking part

The Takeover Panel is investigating events that led up to the Burton Group claiming victory in its fiercely-contested bid for Debenhams. When the original deadline of 3pm on Friday arrived, Burton had 15 per cent of the shares and acceptances for another 23.4 per cent. In the light of the panel's extraordinary ruling that the bid could be extended until Sunday, 38.4 per cent did not spell final failure, and although it might have done had the world been made aware of the disappointing level of acceptances.

The panel, believing that deadlines should have at least some significance, asked Burton to declare by 5.30pm on Friday whether it was extending the offer, and the level of acceptance it had achieved. Not surprisingly, the company and its advisors, S. G. Warburg, managed to meet the target for extension, but failed to announce the acceptances. There was work to be done before going public.

The panel then set another deadline, 9.30am on Saturday, for revealing the true state of play. That proved academic, on Friday evening Burton leapt from less than 39 per cent to more than 50 per cent, announced that it had gone unconditional and went off to celebrate. The final figures filtered through late on Saturday morning.

Attention now focuses on the source of the extra shares. It is now the stuff of City legends that Gerald Ronson and Sir Philip Harris voted nearly eight per cent with Burton, although they kept Ralph Halpern on tenterhooks for as long as they dared. Would the wily Mr Ronson have accepted unless he was sure of joining on the winning side? It would be out of character. What convinced him?

Much significance is being attached to a block of around five million shares, nearly three per cent, which joined the acceptances after Friday's 3pm deadline. These just happened to have been held by Burton's three stockbrokers, led by Cazenove, on behalf of unnamed clients. Pure coincidence.

The panel needs to know about these unnamed clients. If it seemed that these were discretionary clients of the brokers, they could be taken to be acting in concert with Burton, which would then have broken the city code by buying more than 15 per cent. The penalty might be that Burton would have to raise its cash offer of 327p to the 335p, which was the highest price it had paid.

Of course, the brokers will have legitimate explanations for their actions in buying the shares. Most were bought on Thursday, some on Wednesday and some on Friday. They were purchased in a novel way which demands delivery of the stock

within half-an-hour, thus by-passing the Stock Exchange's Talisman System. But verifying ownership of the share took some time. Hence the hold-up at the Beckenham registrars' office. The panel had insisted that all received acceptances should be verified on Friday night. Apparently it is happy that there was no abnormal selling short - although after the Newman Tunks decision it may be difficult to say what amounts to normal in such circumstances.

The panel appears satisfied that the acceptances that took Burton above 50 per cent on Friday night did not involve any double counting of shares.

Irrespective of the panel's findings, Burton's victory is a fact of history, which confirms Ralph Halpern's emergence as a major figure in British retailing. His influence in the high street, already considerable, may ultimately put him in the Marks, Sieff, Cohen and Sainsbury class.

It was, of course, a close run thing with Burton's hired gladiators, notably Warburg and Cazenove, demonstrating that in ruthlessness and craft, they were too much for their opponents. Where, for example, were Debenhams' brokers, W Greenwell.

The final tactic of extending the acceptance period from Friday afternoon to Sunday afternoon may, in fact, have owed something to the panel's helpful guidance on the subject 10 days earlier. Virtue however, does not always get its own reward. The panel, perhaps through no fault of its own, has been devalued another notch in the Burton-Debenhams affair. It does not bode well for the era of deregulation that is about to dawn. But then the City is about winning, with sentiment and ethics always declared but not always runners.

House of Fraser was yesterday still pondering what to do with its 25 per cent holding in Debenhams but is widely expected to sell to Burton. Sir Terence Conran, Burton's ally in the battle, dismissed any suggestions that Burton might be prepared to hand over Harvey Nichols or Hamleys as consolation prizes to Professor Smith.

Sir Terence had already been at work talking to Sir Phil Harris, Debenhams trading partner, and now destined for a piece of gallery space. Sir Terence has not always been too flattering about Sir Phil's furniture, but now he believes that Harris Queensway will be upgrading the stuff that it puts into Debenhams. It has made a good start. Yesterday Sir Phil appointed a new firm of designers - Conran Associates.

New assault on bill mountain?

Ahead of one of the most important sets of money supply figures to be announced since monetary targeting was downgraded, analysts spent most of yesterday adjusting their forecasts. Ideologues, who have been shooting for a fall in EM3 of up to one per cent, were slightly less confident as the day went on, largely because cuts in interest rates appear to have been ruled out for the time being. This may mean that bank lending will be revealed as expansionary in July as it has ever been, leaving the Treasury and Bank of England strung between domestic and external policy considerations. As always in the Square Mile Street Theatre Show, we shall know more when the curtain rises at 2.30 this afternoon.

While the evidence waits the authorities have been active behind the curtain, preparing the way for a change in the rules which could soon make the composition of the monetary aggregates look quite different.

Late last month, they announced changes in the way in which the Public Works Loan Board and the National Loans Fund would make credit available to local authorities and nationalized industries. Variable rate loans, which in the past were available for between three and five years, are now on offer between one and 10 years, and the roll-over period is stretched from three months to one-to-six months. Borrowing costs will also come down, or at least, become more flexible. In future, it will be more closely related to eligible bill and interbank rates.

By these moves the authorities are hoping to shift those elements of public sector credit demand, which do not rank as central government borrowing away from the banking system and back to the Exchequer. If the manoeuvre is successful, the monthly Public Sector Borrowing Requirement should rise, but liquidity in the money market should benefit from the injection of funds from the Exchequer deficit. At the same time, the shift away from bank borrowing by nationalized industries and local authorities may conceivably help in the reduction of what is fast becoming the most intractable problem in money market management - the bill mountain.

Last week's Bank of England Weekly Return showed a crude bill mountain total of about £15 billion, broadly unchanged on its level a year ago, despite the authorities' delicate attempts to reduce it. The problem is so great that the Bank of England may decide to lend direct to the clearing banks, rather than to the discount houses in exchange for bills.

Lending to the clearers has its attractions, since it would reduce the need for the Bank to involve itself in cumbersome sale and repurchase arrangements. But if credit demand is high, and the clearers have access to the central bank for say £1 billion a day, then the private sector component of EM3 counterparts could also start to move ahead with impressive speed.

Elders may lift stake in Allied

Allied-Lyons reacted with bemusement yesterday to reports that Elders IXL, the Australian brewer of Fosters lager, is planning to increase its share stake in the group from 4.5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Sir Alex Alexander, Allied-Lyons's vice-chairman, said: "They haven't been in contact with us. Elders is a much smaller group than Allied-Lyons and I cannot understand why it should want a share stake of that size."

Elders' chief executive, Mr John Elliot, was quoted in an Australian newspaper as saying that he wanted to raise the company's stake in Allied.

Allied owns 23.9 per cent of the Brisbane brewer Castlemaine Tooheys, which is in turn the subject of an Aus \$1.25 billion (£555 million) takeover bid from Mr Alan Bond's Bond Corporation.

Gold shares drift further as strike uncertainty grows

By Michael Prest

Financial Correspondent

Gold mines shares, battered by weeks of uncertainty about events in South Africa, fell again in London and Johannesburg yesterday after the black South African National Union of Miners resolved to strike in three weeks.

The FT Gold Mines Index lost 6.5 points to close at 309.2. Three weeks ago the index stood at 385. Among the mining finance houses, Consolidated Gold Fields suffered particularly, its share price falling by 13p to 404p.

But the Johannesburg stock exchange reacted as it normally does to domestic developments. It waited to see how foreign markets responded to the bad news. As it became clear that overseas markets were taking a gloomy view, the JSA Gold Index tumbled 30 points from Friday's close to end the day at \$30.5.

Johannesburg dealers said that trading was fairly calm until New York entered the fray, after which the index lost 20 points rapidly. London brokers reported a quieter day after heavy selling from the Continent last week.

Some confidence was



LONDON GOLD PRICE

US dollars/oz 350

AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL

DATASTREAM

increases ranging from 14 per cent to 19 per cent. Mr Clive Knobbs, president of the Chamber, said yesterday: "The union has no clear mandate on strike action. Only a small minority is trying to push the majority into a stoppage. If the union keeps its word and enforces no intimidation, the vast majority of miners will want to stay at work."

For its part, the union expects the mining companies to use strong arm tactics to break any strike. Previous strikes on the gold mines have been accompanied by violent clashes and deaths.

But the mining companies are saying little about which mines they think will be most affected. London analysts said that the mines more likely to suffer would be those run by the Anglo American Corporation. They include Elandsrand, Western Deep Levels, Vaal Reef, President Brand and Western Holdings.

Brokers said that mining shares might become more popular as yields rose. The decline in share prices combined with a devaluation of the rand which has raised the mines revenue in local currency has produced a sharp rise in yields.

The employers have offered

body. But the Chamber says the union has only 35,000 full members of the mines likely to be affected by a strike.

Considerable doubt surrounds the union's true intentions. London brokers pointed out that the union's political demands for an end to the state of emergency and a bar on sending foreign miners home might be more difficult to settle in the delicate circumstances than the demand for a 22 per cent pay rise.

The employers have offered

imported to the market by the steadiness of the gold price, which rose by about \$3 in London to finish trading at \$323.50 an ounce. Few gold dealers, however, are expecting a surge in the gold price until the full dimension of the miners' strike threat becomes clear.

The union claims it has 340,000 members signed up on the 18 gold mines and 11 collieries where it is recognized by the South African Chamber of Mines, the mine owners

Retail sales surge to record

By David Smith Economics Correspondent

Retail sales surged to a record level in June and indications from retailers are that sales remained strong last month, according to official figures released yesterday.

Sales volume rose 1.2 per cent to a new high for the retail sales index of 116.0 (1980=100), beating the previous high of 115.6, reached last December. The volume of sales was 4.9 per cent up on June last year.

The figures were marginally down on the Department of Trade and Industry's provisional estimate of 116.1, released a fortnight ago. However, many retailers were taken by surprise by the strength of the earlier revision.

The value of retail sales slipped back by 0.1 per cent in June which, in view of the strength of retail sales volume, suggests widespread discounting by retailers. Sales value was up by 9.3 per cent on a year earlier, however.

The poor summer weather encouraged many stores to begin cut-price sales earlier, mainly to shift summer clothing and footwear.

Clothing and footwear was the fastest increasing spending category, with sales volume up by 2 per cent in the April to June period, compared with the previous three months.

The amount of new credit advanced by retailers, finance houses and specialist consumer

RETAIL SALES VOLUME

(1980 = 100)

	Index	Per cent change on year earlier
1984 Q1	107.7	2.5
Q2	110.2	2.2
Q3	111.1	0.8
Q4	113.5	2.1
1985 Jan	111.8	0.7
Feb	111.8	0.0
Mar	111.8	0.0
Apr	114.1	2.1
May	115.6	1.3
Jun	116.0	4.9

Source: Department of Trade and Industry.

credit orders fell to £979 million in June, from £1,042 million in May and £1,061 million in April.

This is not inconsistent with the department of Trade and Industry's view that in-store credit cards, and in particular the new Marks and Spencer charge card, have contributed to the strength of retail sales.

During a period of declining bank interest rates, when reductions in hire purchase rates, tend to lag behind, consumers are encouraged to borrow from banks rather than finance houses.

For last month, retailers suggest that sales held up to June level, helped by more widespread summer sales and signs that mortgage rates are heading downwards.

Savoy flats sale raises £5m

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The Ladbroke Group has sold 10 of the 13 flats in its development at the east wing of the Savoy Hotel in London raising £5 million.

Only three, two-bedroom flats remain. All those sold went under offer three days after being put on the market.

Most of the luxury apartments, which range in price from £280,000 to £925,000 for the penthouse, have been bought by City based companies. An American businessman is the purchaser of the 3,000 sq ft penthouse.

Ladbroke says it is the attraction of the Savoy name which has resulted in the near sellout. The owners will have the use of some of the Savoy Hotel's services.

Ladbroke bought the east wing in 1981 for £7.25 million but the company will not reveal how much profit it has made on the development, which includes 50,000 sq ft of offices let to Citibank.

The Savoy Hotel stands to gain 20 per cent of the development profits on the sales of the flats.

The pound steadied yesterday, after its sharp decline last week. The sterling index, which rose to 81.6 at one point, closed unchanged on Friday's close at 81.1. The pound was 23 points down at \$1.3672 against the dollar and was later quoted in New York at \$1.3700.

The sharp sterling fall last week, with continuing oil price uncertainties, had all but extinguished hopes of an early

base rate cut. However, some monthly market traders believe that a good set of money supply figures today, if accompanied by a strong pound performance, could still produce a small cut.

Market expectations are for a small fall, of ¼ or ½ per cent in the sterling M3 measure of money in banking July, helped by the unwinding of the distortions associated with the Abbey Life issue. These helped

produce a 2 per cent sterling M3 rise in June.

Money market rates edged down yesterday on the pound's steadiness and expectations of good money supply figures. The three-month interbank rate fell ¼ to 11½-11¾ per cent.

The dollar was steady yesterday, in the absence of new economic data, as dealers awaited the impact of the US Treasury's quarterly funding

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IN BRIEF

Raper sells more assets

Mr Jim Raper is turning many of his British assets into cash. He recently sold his stake in Wiggins Group and now he is negotiating to sell his 79 per cent holding in Milbury, the property company.

Mr Raper ran into trouble in 1982, when the Savings & Investment Bank of the Isle of Man collapsed. It had lent his private company, Gasco, £3 million, and despite claims that it had assigned the debt, Cork Gully, the liquidators, believe that Gasco still owes the money.

Cork Gully has taken legal action to recover the debt, and has won a decision in the British courts that Gasco must keep assets of between £7 and £8 million within their jurisdiction. Hence the interest in Mr Raper's decision to sell.

Pearson deal

Pearson Longman has bought Colle and Holmes Financial Learning, of Minnesota, for \$7.5 million.

Glynwed surge

Glynwed, the engineering company, lifted profits from £12.3 million to £16.1 million before tax in the six months to June 29. Turnover fell from £271 million to £240 million. The interim dividend is raised to 3.75p (3.25p).

Arthur Bell & Sons, the whisky group fighting a £300 million bid from Arthur Guinness, has failed to publish its defence document at the time of going to press last night. Under takeover rules, the company had to publish the document by midnight or not at all.

Peel advance

Peel Holdings, the property company, raised profits from £1.95 million to £3.31 million before tax in the year to March 31. *Tempos, page 21*

Bank talks off

Allied Irish Banks and First Maryland Banking Corporation have discontinued talks on a possible merger or affiliation.

Reuters' rise

Reuters is to pay an interim dividend of 1.25p (1p), after pretax profits for the six months to June 30 rose from £30.1 million to £43.2 million. Sales rose from £150 million to £213 million. *Tempos, page 21*

Reuters

Interim Results

A successful six months produces increased profits Growth through strategic acquisition strengthens prospects

Half year results to 30 June 1985. (Unaudited)

	Half year to June 1985		Half year to June 1984		difference
	£m	\$m	£m	\$m	%
REVENUE	212.8	278.8	149.8	196.2	+42
PRE-TAX PROFIT	43.2	56.6	30.1	39.4	+44
TAXATION	18.2	23.9	12.6	16.5	+44
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS	24.6	32.2	17.1	22.4	+44
DIVIDEND	5.1	6.7	3.9	5.1	+31
EARNINGS PER SHARE	6.0p	7.9c	4.5p	5.9c	+33

The results have been converted to US dollars at the noon buying rate of 28 June 1985 which was US\$1.31 to £1. The US dollar results have not been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The 1984 figures have been restated to include the effect of Rich Inc.

Reuters pre-tax profit rose by 43.5% to £43.2 million (US\$56.6 million) in the first half of 1985 from £30.1 million (US\$39.4 million) in the first half of 1984. The results include £22 million, compared with a break-even year earlier from the Company's new US subsidiary, Rich Inc. Pre-tax profit excluding Rich Inc's contribution was £40.5 million (US\$53.1 million) 34.6% higher than in the first half of 1984.

Profit after tax was £25.0 million (US\$32.7 million), up 42.9%. Earnings per share improved by 33.3% to 6.0 pence (4.7 cents) per American Depositary Share (ADS), each representing six B Ordinary shares). The 1985 figure is based on a weighted average of 410.1 million shares, allowing for the shares issued to the former owners of Rich Inc.

On the share register at 23 August, this compares with last year's interim of 1.0 pence.

Glen Raftery, Managing Director, reports: "Sales of Rich Inc. systems were strong in North America and gathered momentum in Europe. Work progressed on the first installations in Asia. Rich Inc. systems switch and display information from many different sources, including Reuters, to large numbers of screens in financial dealing rooms."

Revenue, including £15.9 million (1984 - £8.2 million) from

The Board of Directors has declared an interim dividend of 1.25 pence per share, payable on 20 September to shareholders.

Reuters Holdings PLC, 85 Fleet Street, London EC4P 4AJ. Tel: 01-250 1122.

Rich Inc., was 42.1% higher at £22.8 million (US\$27.8 million).

Strong demand "Strong demand around the world for Reuters major revenue-earning services overshadowed a number of soft spots. New sales, both gross and net of cancellations, remain buoyant."

Outlook

"Reuters recently acquired marketing rights outside North America in the Instinet Corp's automatic trading system for US equities, ADTs and options. We recently began talks with the company, with a view to taking an equity interest. These talks continue."

"The outlook is for continued good growth based on strong demand for Reuters main products."

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind. Ord.	943.9 (-7.2)
FT-A All Share	612.66 (-3.28)
FT Govt Securities	82.96 (unchgd)
FT-SE 100	1271.8 (-8.5)
Bargains 19,314	
Datasearch USM	85.97 (-0.12)
New York	
Dow Jones	1342.85 (-10.19)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,450.62 (-41.66)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1871.90 (+6.31)
Amsterdam	218.0 (-0.6)
Sydney: AO	938.7 (-3.1)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1400.7 (+3.4)
General	301.81 (-4.16)
Paris: CAC	215.8 (+0.3)
Zurich	
SKA General	387.10 (-1.20)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Sunlight Elec	8p +1p
Pfizer Hdg	130p +15p
Simpsons	380p +40p
Liberty n/v	515p +50p
Lyle Shipping	15 1/2p +1 1/2p
Baristow Evns	85p +20p
Wren Owen	270p +20p
Micro Focus	215p +15p
Cecil Gee	140p +5p
Liberty	710p +45p
Raybeck	33p +2p
Aspray	950p +50p
Stroud Flly	41p +2p
Freshbake Foods	65p +3p
Ramco Oil	65p +3p
Arlen Elect	68p +5p
Wordplex	105p +5p
Moss Bros	450p +20p

FALLS:

Squirrel Horn	30p -6p
Falcon Resources	51p -10p
STC	90p -10p
Cowan de Groot	35p -3p
Microvisic	33p -3p
Neapend	17 1/2p -1 1/2p
Bullough	187p -15p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£1.3672 (-0.0023)	
DM 3.8858 (-0.0094)	
Sfr 3.1787 (-0.0118)	
Ffr 11.7788 (-0.0402)	
Yen 324.86 (-0.23)	
Index: 81.1 (unchanged)	
New York:	
£1.3700	
DM 2.8225 (+6.0)	
Index: 137.5 (unchanged)	
ECU 80.574555	
OR 0.794162	

INTEREST RATE	
London:	
Bank Base: 11½%	
3-month Interbank 11½-11	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUST

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	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Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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هكذا من الرجل

TEMPUS

Cautious note at Reuters despite good figures

Half the growth rate to get at the p/e is an old piece of stock market lore. Nominally, Reuters conforms to the rule of thumb quite well. At 285p, up 2p on yesterday's interim results, the shares are selling around 22 times the last 12 months' earnings, a figure which is in quite well with the first-half growth of some 43 per cent. But - cautionary comments from Mr Glen Kenfrew, Reuters' managing director - about what may happen in the second half casts a shadow over sparkling interim figures. They also leave the question of the rating hanging slightly in the balance.

The market has come to roughly the same conclusion. In the last month, quarter and 12 months, the shares have underperformed by 13, 10, 24, 24 and 3 per cent respectively. Most of the group's problems, if problems there be, appear to stem from its exposure to currency fluctuations. Approximately 85 per cent of group revenue arises overseas. Although the group goes to considerable lengths to hedge its currency position by forward currency moves, it looks very much as if the strength of sterling during the summer has taken it by surprise.

In May, Reuters was looking for a slight benefit to profits from currency swings. Now the group is talking about an adverse effect in the second half, to be only partly offset by forward cover. The prospect of some short-fall on currencies might explain why the group was unusually explicit about other areas of operations. Reuters will not be affected by any slowdown in the US securities market, since the driving force behind growth is still the international banking market. The interim dividend rises by just under a third.

Net cash is up from £70 million to £125 million. The international money business is still growing as fast as ever, and prospects for the second half remain excellent. North America, net of the Rich acquisition, may have grown by two-fifths. "Gains may explain the discrepancy between the bounce in the figures and the defensive tone to the Reuters statement. Plainly the group is still keen to expand by acquisition, and paper, as well as cash, is a preferred route. Getting the bad news out of the way may be simply a pre-emptive strike."

Peel Holdings

Peel is different from other property companies. Property shares tend to trade at a discount to net assets. Peel's, to the management's successes.

on the other hand, trade at a 21 per cent premium. That premium stretches as far as 34 per cent if the properties are valued at cost rather than open market values.

Peel has shown fast growth. On a merger accounting basis, now including Bridge-water Estates, lifted profits from £1.95 million to £3.31 million before tax in the year to March.

The result also benefited from new lettings of industrial property and a more active house building programme.

Once the industrial property is fully let, it may be more difficult to keep up the growth rate. Investors this year will be looking to see how much of a surplus the first full valuation of the superior portfolio, let to the likes of B&Q and Safeway, will produce.

It should narrow the premium substantially. At 455p the shares are expecting too much.

Other retailing groups to advance on bid thoughts included Moss Bros, Cecil Gee and J. H. P. Bantall, which has been strong on takeover talk recently, shaded to 104p.

Debenhams rose 7p to 333p and Burton Group "celebrated" victory with a 5p gain to 465p after at one time scoring an 18p advance.

Habitat Metcare, another

Shares of Little J. T. Parrish, which used to run a department store at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, jumped 50p to 370p as Spooley Holdings, an Australian financial group, and two former Mercantile House men, Mr Keith Hogheadon and Mr P. Bainbridge collectively acquired just under 30 per cent of the capital. Parrish looks set to extend its existing small property operations and move into financial services...

Interest rate hopes have come off the boil in the past two trading days. Today's money supply figures and sterling are crucial in any deliberations. Government stocks had a quiet day.

Stores sparkle on bid speculation

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Stores enlivened a dull and listless stock market yesterday. The end of the acrimonious and costly battle for the Debenhams stores group left speculators pondering which will be the next high street name to attract the attentions of a bidder.

The City View is that there is still room for considerable rationalization among retailers and it will not be long before more takeover bids will be announced, although perhaps not on the scale of the Burton Group offer for Debenhams and the Dixons Group acquisition of Currys Group late last year.

Speculators, hugging their profits from the Debenhams encounter, aligned on two of the smaller store companies as the most likely to fall victims soon of the rush to rationalize.

They were Owen Owen, which has 21 stores and Liberty, which has 14. Owen Owen shares were at one time 30p higher at 280p. They closed at 270p. And Liberty, where there is a strong family influence, rose 45p to 710p.

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Habitat Metcare, another

of the combatants, gained 8p to 412p but Harrie Queensway, which with Mr Gerald Ronson swung the battle Burton's way, fell 8p to 268p.

Elsewhere, ny shares drifted aimlessly with trading often down to a trickle. At the close, the FT 30 share index was 7.2 points lower at 943.9 points. The FT-SE share index was

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There was some activity in the drinks sector with Guinness up 7p at 254p. A higher bid for the Arthur Bell and Sons Scotch whisky group is expected this week, possibly tomorrow.

The popular guess is that the present Guinness offer of nine shares for every 10 will be improved to a one-for-one exchange. Bell's shares rose 5p to 341p and Ladbroke Group, which has put together a 3.25 per cent shareholding in Bell but has said it has no intention of bidding, fell 3p to 262p.

Bass, with the strike at its important Runcom brewery over, rose 5p to 557p. Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries gained 4p to 342p on comment by Laurie Millbank and Co, the broker and Greene King and Sons strengthened 4p to 186p on takeover speculation.

Johnson Matthey shares fell 4p to 96p, partly as a result of the general downward pull and partly in reaction to weekend comments on the now separate Johnson Matthey Bankers.

Despite the fact that the

banking company is no longer part of the publicly-listed group, the market did not like suggestions that there is more bad news to come from JMB. The bank was rescued by the Bank of England last autumn.

Glynwed International pleased the market by confirming hopes of a strong improvement in pretax profits. The half-year results showed profits up by 30 per cent, and Glynwed shares rose another 4p to 192p.

Celtic Haven, one of the stars of the stock market last week after City talk of a bright future ahead for the Welsh engineer, came in for profit-taking. The shares lost 3p to 104p.

Volex Group, another company which has been popular with the market lately, also had its price trimmed. The shares lost 8p to 205p as excitement from last week's presentations to institutional investors was forgotten.

Share prices in the building sector slipped, the market having taken full account of any prospects of a cut in mortgage

rates. Alfred McAlpine, formerly known as Marchwell, lost 10p to 278p. C H Pearce fell 25p to 600p and there were pennies knocked from John Laing and George Wimpey.

Tiphook, the container rental company, had a relatively firm start to life on the stock market, trading at 106p against an offer-for-sale price of 110p. Consider-

Shares in Cadbury Schweppes slid 10p to 135p alongside a profit forecast downgrading from Hoare Covett. The stockbroker now expects £130 million for 1985, against a previous estimate of around £135 million. Reports of heavy selling of Cadbury American depository receipts in New York on Friday and more softness in the price there yesterday did not help the shares.

ing yesterday's market tone and the fact that 84 per cent of the shares on offer were left with the underwriters, that is no mean performance.

CCA Galleries managed a 1p advance over the 80p placing price and Control Techniques checked in at 102p against a 115p placing level.

Resignations from Clogau Gold Mines, including the chairman Lord King, left the shares 2p down at 25p. Wire and Plastic came in for another speculative run on hopes of a revamping exercise.

TI Group, with figures on Thursday, fell 10p to 318p and Blue Circle Industries lost 5p to 505p on cheap cement import fears.

Share prices among the aerospace and engineering companies were overcast by the dullness of yesterday's market, and investors seemed quickly to forget the good news from last week. Those companies which will benefit from the decision of Italy, West Germany and Britain to build a European fighter plane saw several pence trimmed from their prices.

British Aerospace slipped 4p to 340p, with the partly-paid stock losing 3p to 175p. Dowry Group fell 6p to 186p. South Industries lost 5p to 190p. General Electric Company eased 4p to 184p and Ferranti fell 4p to 124p. Lucas Industries stayed unchanged at 303p.

Also in the engineering sector, T I Group lost 10p to 318p as the market waited nervously for this week's profit news. Half-year results are due on Thursday.

STC was also hurt by City trepidation about upcoming profits results. After the resignation last week of its chairman, Sir Kenneth Corfield, concern has deepened as to the extent of losses for the telecommunications group and, more seriously, the future of the dividend.

A REMINDER FOR BELL'S SHAREHOLDERS.

TODAY ISN'T THE FIRST TIME YOU'VE HAD PROMISING STATEMENTS FROM BELL'S.

BELL'S STATEMENTS.

"...BELL'S is maintaining its substantial share of the (UK Scotch Whisky) market."

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT BELL'S ANNUAL REPORT 1981.

"...on 1st October, 1984 the Piccadilly Hotel closed for seven months for a £12 million refurbishment... it reopens in May 1985..."

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT BELL'S ANNUAL REPORT 1984.

"...the USA where our target is to establish Bell's as a premium brand with a substantial volume."

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT BELL'S ANNUAL REPORT 1981.

"The new development enables the Company to offer good quality glass containers at competitive prices and to make a reasonable return on the investment."

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT BELL'S ANNUAL REPORT 1983.

"BELL'S Scotch...Fastest growing brand of Scotch Whisky outside the United Kingdom."

CIRCULAR TO BELL'S SHAREHOLDERS 12th July 1981.

THE FACTS.

Bell's estimated share of the UK Scotch Whisky market has declined from 25% in 1980 to 20% in 1984.

Refurbishment is now expected to cost over £16 million. The Hotel is still unfinished.

After millions of dollars invested, Bell's estimated share of the crucial US Scotch Whisky market stood at a mere 0.2 per cent in 1984.

Canning Town Glass has swallowed up £20 million since acquisition in 1975. It has accumulated a £2.4 million loss over the last 4 financial years.

This statement is misleading. Bell's ignored other faster growing brands. The City Take-over Panel told Bell's to clarify this claim.

Bear the above in mind when considering Bell's claims about its future. Accept Guinness' very full offer, now.



GUINNESS PLC

DR ALBERT AND BUTLER GUINNESS HARVEY ALBION BROWN & MARTIN THOMSON WAGLAND & LLEWELLYN. CLARK & CHAMBERS AND STONE CASTLE READING REPORTS. NATURE'S BEST VITAMINS. GUINNESS PUBLISHING.

Bell's has lost its way. Guinness is good for Bell's.

COMPANY NEWS

- HILL THOMSON AND CO:** Year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 9,819 (7,339). Pretax profit £490 (1,344).
- CONSULTANTS' (COMPUTER AND FINANCIAL):** Half-year to June 30. Interim 0.2p (0.1p). Turnover £1,357,997 (£714,464). Pretax profit £158,537 (loss £131,443).
- COMBINED ENGLISH STORES:** The board has agreed to realize its investment in Kingsbury Warehouse, to produce £2.93 million cash, by selling its shareholding in Kingsbury to the Wade Group, subject to the approval of Wade's shareholders.
- CLUFF OIL:** Cluff and Britoil have reached an agreement under which Britoil will earn an interest in North Sea block 26/12, which is held by the Cluff Group.
- UNIGATE:** Unigate Australia has agreed to sell its three Australian milk manufacturing plants to Drouin Co-operative Butter Factory. These plants will continue to supply milk products to Unigate Australia. The value of the assets being disposed of is not disclosed, but it is below 3 per cent of Unigate's net assets.
- ANGLIA TELEVISION GROUP:** Anglia has agreed to sell Suffolk Securities 160,000 of the 358,874 shares it holds in East Anglian Securities Holdings (EASH). The sale is conditional on completion of the sale by EASH of its subsidiary East Anglian Securities Trust. The consideration is £1 per share or alternatively, a price 30 per cent below net asset value of EASH at Dec 31, 1986.
- CANTORS:** Cantors has acquired J. H. Taylor and Sons, a private company of retail furniture, based in Wakefield, for £630,000 cash.
- CRAY ELECTRONIC HOLDINGS:** Results for 53 weeks to May 4. Total dividend 2.96p (2.28p). Figures in £000. Turnover 32,030 (26,296). Pretax profit 3,322 (2,347).
- COUNTRY & NEW TOWN PROPERTIES:** French offshoot, Societe d'Investissements et de Promotion Immobiliere, has sold its freehold interest in a 120,000 sq ft office building at 55 Boulevard de la Mission Marchand, La Defense, Paris, to a French pension fund for a cash consideration, net of expenses, of Fr 131 million.
- WAREHOUSE GROUP:** Dividend 3.75p (3.75p) for the year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 7,003 (4,751). Profit before tax 50 (265).
- SMITH WHITWORTH:** Year to March 31. Dividend 5 per cent (nil). Turnover £4.23 million (£1.16 million). Profit before tax £100,129 (£49,441).
- LAURENCE GOULD:** Interim dividend 1.4p (1.5p). Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover

RECENT ISSUES

Recent Issues	Closing Price
ATA Selection 5p Oct (590)	55
Abbey Life 5p Oct (180)	280-1
Bradstock Group 5p Oct (170)	175
Brent Walker 10p Oct (150)	140
Cannock Street 10p Oct (90)	38
C A P Group 10p Oct (120)	150-5
C A Galleries 10p Oct (90)	82
Control Techniques 10p Oct (115)	112
Dana Park 10p Oct (154)	153
F K B Group 5p Oct (140)	102-2
First Security 10p Oct (160)	150
Goodwood Print 20p Oct (90)	81-5
Green Property 10p Oct (70)	68
Lawson 25p Oct (110)	100
Michael J. Design 2.5 Oct (444)	100-1
Moss Sany 10p Oct (120)	100
Moss Advertising 5p Oct (105)	100
Nordic Int. Trust 10p Oct (50)	112-2
Polystyrene 10p Oct (100)	100
Reynolds Holdings 5p Oct (100)	75-1
Savoy (Christmas) 25p Oct (90)	82-2
Savoy Petroleum 25p Oct (120)	92
Shelton 10p Oct (110)	106
Tilson 10p Oct (121)	114-1
Yellow Hammer 5p Oct (1100)	123-3
Nights Issues	
Barwood (180) Nil Pd	71pms-4
East (200) Nil Pd	26pms-2
East (200) Nil Pd	115
East (25) Nil Pd	8pms
East (200) Nil Pd	7pms-2
East (200) Nil Pd	7pms-2
Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities	

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Understanding the conduct of 'consistent' monetary policy

Despite apparent confusion surrounding the Government's approach to monetary policy, Mr Ian Stewart claims it has been much more consistent than the market's interpretation would suggest.

"The markets and commentators would find it easier to understand our conduct of monetary policy if they paid attention to all we said, rather than reacting to individual points about particular parts of the policy."

"Since monetary strategy was set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, there have been a number of developments along the line which have increased the attention on narrow money in the form of M0," he said.

"More recently some difficulties in interpreting M3 have become apparent. I wouldn't comment on a one-month's figures, but Abbey Life is an illustration of the way in which individual factors can make it very difficult to read the

There is no great boom in consumer lending

dials. British Telecom at the end of last year also confused the picture for a couple of months or so quite significantly.

"We find the bank lending figures puzzling at a time when the corporate sector is fairly liquid and when it has been raising more money on the capital markets than it has for many years. Quite a large part of the increase in bank lending appears to be corporate sector borrowing - there certainly does not appear to be a great boom in consumer lending. That is rather puzzling and one of the aspects which makes M3, because of structural changes, a very difficult reading to interpret. But we consider that monetary conditions are not loose."

So, does the fact that the Government is prepared to sanction interest rate cuts when M3 is running way over target indicate that it is now of less importance, or at any rate misleading?

As Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Ian Stewart has responsibility for some of the most controversial and turbulent areas of Treasury activity. In an interview with Peter Wilson-Smith, he addressed charges of confusion in the Treasury's monetary policy and changes in the role of building societies.



Ian Stewart: 'Lending figures are puzzling'

"It can be misleading. If you were to say now that because M3 is above its range monetary conditions are loose, that would be a misleading interpretation. M0 is about in the middle of the range. There's been no apparent strength in either securities prices or house prices. In fact, the opposite has been happening."

"If you look at all the indicators of monetary and financial conditions you couldn't say that they were lax, and if you were to just focus on M3, clearly that would not give an accurate indication."

Earlier this year the Chancellor said the Government would be aiming to keep monetary growth well within its target ranges. Is this still government policy?

"So far as narrow money is concerned we've been running at around the mid-point. So far as M3 is concerned, we're above the range at the moment, and it's clear that under today's conditions we have not been trying to force what would be a very sharp reduction in the figures."

As far as the exchange rate is concerned, the Government has always insisted that while it takes it into account in assessing monetary policy, it does not have an exchange rate target.

The attention the Government pays to the exchange rate is not new, but lately there has also been a suspicion that if Government has been using the exchange rate not simply as an indicator but as a policy instrument in order to bring down inflation quickly. Does Mr Stewart think this fair?

"That would be tantamount to saying we have a specific

domination as if you have just two who are miles ahead of the rest. I don't think it's at all unhealthy to have competition at different layers of size in the building society movement."

The legislation will also allow building societies to incorporate, which raises the prospect of takeovers by, for instance, large foreign banks.

Mr Stewart said that incorporation would require the approval of 75 per cent of depositors and 50 per cent of borrowers, which is quite a hurdle, and societies which did that would also have to meet the stiffer supervisory standards applied to banks.

But is a society wants to incorporate?

"We wouldn't object to structural change. We are not seeking either to encourage or discourage them. I expect the majority of building societies will want to continue to be building societies."

"But if they feel that our proposed widening of powers does not go far enough and they want to behave more like banks, then I don't think we should prevent them from doing so."

We do not have a target for exchange rate

Legislation to bolster banking supervision is also on the way soon and a new banking Bill may be introduced in 1986. Mr Stewart has raised the possibility in the past of a single supervisory body eventually for both banks and societies. Would this be the Bank of England?

"I don't think one assumes anything about its eventual form. It may well be in due course that single system should be possible. It's not inevitable but it seems to me to be likely and sensible."

"It also seems to me to be sensible that changes in supervision of the building societies should take into account the possibility of convergence and therefore take account of how the Bank of England is supervising the banking system."

APPOINTMENTS

Goldcrest Films and Television: Sir Richard Attenborough has become chairman. The Post Office: Mr Roger Tabor has been made director of corporate planning and Mr Peter Miller becomes director of the newly formed management accounting department. Miss Morag Macdonald succeeds Mr Sam Haskett as secretary.

John Townsend & Co (Holdings): Mr A. R. Bavin has been made a director.

Universities Superannuation Scheme: Mr Raymond Cazalet, a director of Henderson Administration Group, has been appointed a director and chairman of its investment sub-committee. He succeeds Sir Kenneth Berrill who has been appointed chairman of the Securities and Investments Board.

Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings): Mr Philip Oates has taken over as group managing director. He succeeds Sir William Bulmer who is retiring.

County Bank: Mr Peter Lyon has been made director of County Bank Investment Management.

McCorquodale: Mr John Hare has become sales director of McCorquodale Magazines. Mr Peter Richardson has been made business development/marketing director of McCorquodale Varnicoat, and Mr Martin Jauncey has become sales director. Mr George Allaker and Mr Arthur Semmens have joined the board of directors of Blades, East and Blades.

The 600 Group: Mr Jeff Benson has been appointed vice-chairman. London Electricity Board: Mr Gordon Stewart has been appointed personnel director.

Standard Life: Mr G. D. Gwilt has been made managing director and secretary and Mr A. D. Sheddin, becomes deputy chief executive and secretary.

Cosor Electronics: Mr Simon Ruggiaz has been appointed personnel director.

Palon International: Professor Roland Smith and Mr Ervin Landau have joined the board as non-executive directors.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation: Mr R. J. Methuall has become managing director of Ottermill.

Cambridge Electronic Industries Group: Dr George D. Bartholomew has been made director and general manager of Graseby Medical and Mr Jim H. Beardsall has become director and general manager of PED capacitors.

COMMODITIES REVIEW

Cape tremors have yet to disturb rare metals

About three weeks ago, ripples suddenly appeared on the surface of the rare metals market, for long a placid pond. The price of rhodium, among others, soared and previously underemployed traders enjoyed a refreshing bout of action. Then the ripples vanished as abruptly as they had come.

But that was before South Africa declared its state of emergency. Trouble was brewing in the Cape for months, but the rare - or strategic, to the promoters - metals market took little notice. Indeed, for much of last year, prices were falling or stagnant. And, rather surprisingly, they have not noticeably peaked up at the thought of South African supplies being disrupted. Or not yet. It is a thought not far from the minds of industry around the world. Nor for that matter have South Africa and the mining companies overlooked the possibility.

A miners' strike or other industrial action would only concentrate minds further, and there is speculation in that marginal quantity of metal, perhaps 100 tonnes or 200 tonnes out of an annual supply to the West of 1,200 tonnes, which is hoarded.

Rudely removing half the annual supply must affect prices, if only for a while. Political fears would intensify if South Africa were in real trouble, and the spectre of Soviet domination of the gold market would be resurrected.

So what materials are we talking about? How much do they matter? And what would be the impact on prices if supplies were disrupted?

Before we go any further, it is worth entering a caveat about the abused word "strategic". The term is deliberately used by promoters of investments in these materials to impart the sense of war or danger. The Russians, they maintain, are plotting to cut our lifelines. If you believe in the "resources war", they are strategic metals. If you do not, they are obscure metals with unpronounceable names which may or may not make a good punt.

For our purposes the most important metals produced by South Africa are gold, the platinum group metals, chrome and vanadium. The ramblings of gold bugs notwithstanding, the yellow metal is probably the least strategic value. True, South Africa's production of nearly 700 tonnes a year is far and away the biggest

in the world. But its economic role is much reduced - if we were still on a gold standard, it would be a different kettle of fish - and gold is chiefly of strategic value as an industrial material.

As Shearson Lehman points out in its *Metal Markets Weekly Review*, gold stocks are huge. The total amount outstanding may be 70,000 tonnes or more, equivalent to 100 years of South African production. Not all of this is readily available - and quite a lot is behind the Iron Curtain.

Nevertheless, gold is not thought rare enough for the United States to include it in the strategic stockpile.

So far, so reasonable. Where I part company with Shearson, however, is on the matter of price. What moves the gold price is speculation in that marginal quantity of metal, perhaps 100 tonnes or 200 tonnes out of an annual supply to the West of 1,200 tonnes, which is hoarded.

Rudely removing half the annual supply must affect prices, if only for a while. Political fears would intensify if South Africa were in real trouble, and the spectre of Soviet domination of the gold market would be resurrected.

Be that as it may, there is much less argument about platinum and its exotic relatives. South Africa has more than 80 per cent of world platinum reserves and 60 per cent of palladium. Its market share in both metals is proportional.

Finding substitutes for these metals in exhaust catalysts, the chemical and petroleum industries and specialized electronics is almost impossible. Stocks, moreover, are small. Therefore, prices would rise and the West would be in a pickle - not least, again, because the alternative is the Soviet Union.

But the position with chrome and manganese is more complicated. The republic produced 3 million tonnes of chrome last year, almost a third of world output. Reserves are even bigger relatively, being put at 83 per cent of the world total.

Michael Prest

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/2%
Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	11 1/2%
BCCL	11 1/2%
Chitank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Credit	11 1/2%
Continental Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	12%
C. House & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Midland Bank	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	11 1/2%
Chitank NA	11 1/2%

1 Mortgage Rate Rate.

Lloyds Bank results for the half-year ended 30 June 1985.

"In the past half-year, competition and the volatility of markets have both intensified, and we have again made substantial provisions for bad and doubtful debts. Despite this, we have improved our earnings; and with the growth of costs contained, and a lower tax rate, we can both raise the dividend and further strengthen our capital ratios from retained profits."

Jeremy Morse

SUMMARY OF KEY FIGURES

	6 months ended 30 June 1985	6 months ended 30 June 1984	12 months ended 31 Dec 1984
Profit before tax	£264m	£210m	£468m
Profit after tax	£141m	£102m	£217m
Post-tax return on average total assets	0.64%	0.49%	0.54%
Post-tax return on average equity	13.5%	10.4%	12.1%
Earnings per £1 ordinary share	40p	28p	65p
Dividend per £1 ordinary share	7.5p	6.3p	17.7p

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The directors of Lloyds Bank Plc have declared an interim dividend on account of the year ending 31 December 1985 of 7.5p per £1 ordinary share (1984: 6.3p) adjusted for the subsequent one for two capitalisation issue) payable on 1 October 1985 to shareholders registered on 2 September 1985. With the related tax credit the payment is equivalent to a gross dividend of 10.7p (1984: 9.0p).

Consolidated profit and loss account (Note 1)

	6 months ended 30 June 1985	6 months ended 30 June 1984	12 months ended 31 Dec 1984
Interest income	2,775	2,300	5,084
Interest expense	(2,021)	(1,526)	(3,634)
Net interest income	754	774	1,450
Other operating income	313	277	597
Total income	1,067	1,051	2,047
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(96)	(71)	(204)
Specific	(30)	(44)	(65)
General	(66)	(27)	(139)
Total income after provisions for bad and doubtful debts	971	980	1,843
Operating expenses	(443)	(410)	(859)
Staff	(114)	(105)	(226)
Premises and equipment	(137)	(122)	(258)
Other	(69)	(63)	(134)
Profit before taxation	247	199	435
Share of profits of associated companies	17	11	33
Profit before taxation	264	210	468
Taxation	(123)	(108)	(231)
Profit after taxation	141	102	237
Minority interests	-	4	7
Profit before extraordinary item	141	98	230

Profit before extraordinary item

Extraordinary item
Additional provision arising from the Finance Act 1984
Transfer from reserves and minority interests

Profit attributable to the shareholders of Lloyds Bank Plc
Dividends

Profit retained
Earnings per £1 ordinary share
Dividends per £1 ordinary share
Gross equivalent

NOTES

1. Change of accounting dates

Following the change of accounting dates of Lloyds and Scottish Plc and The National Bank of New Zealand Limited from 30 September and 31 October respectively to 31 December, figures for the six months ended 30 June 1984 have been restated to include the results of those companies for the six months ended 30 June 1984 instead of for the six months ended 31 March 1984 for Lloyds and Scottish Plc and for the six months to 30 April 1984 for The National Bank of New Zealand Limited as previously published.

2. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

	6 months ended 30 June 1985	6 months ended 30 June 1984	12 months ended 31 Dec 1984
Balance at beginning of period	115	129	129
Exchange adjustments	(24)	7	26
Adjustment on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	4
Advances written off	(107)	(104)	(252)
Recoveries of advances written off in previous years	36	8	33
Charge to profit and loss account	96	71	204
Balance at end of period	100	110	115

The charge to profit and loss account comprises:

	6 months ended 30 June 1985	6 months ended 30 June 1984	12 months ended 31 Dec 1984
Domestic	45	46	101
International	51	25	101
General	10	44	65
Total	106	115	267

3. Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on an average UK corporation tax rate of 41.25% for the year 1984: 46.25% and takes account of deferred taxation on all timing differences other than those considered likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

4. Extraordinary items

In the 6 months ended 30 June 1984, following changes in the basis of capital allowances and in the rates of corporation tax as set out in the Finance Act 1984, an additional provision of £465 million was made as an extraordinary item. An amount equal to the extraordinary charge of £465 million was transferred to the profit and loss account, comprising £434 million from reserves (Note 7) and £31 million from minority interests.

5. Earnings and dividends per share

Earnings and dividends per share for 1984 have been adjusted to take account of the capitalisation issue of one new fully paid ordinary £1 share for every two shares held on 31 May 1985.

6. Consolidated balance sheet

(Historical cost basis - unaudited)

	30 June 1985	30 June 1984	31 Dec 1984
Assets employed	£ million	£ million	£ million
Cash and short-term funds	5,817	6,541	5,398
Cheques in course of collection	794	691	740
Investments	1,447	1,222	1,423
Advances and other accounts	34,871	33,449	35,248
Trade investments	42,929	41,903	42,809
Premises and equipment	179	201	150
Financed by	1,004	909	1,050
Liabilities	44,112	43,013	44,009

7. Movements in share capital and reserves

	6 months ended 30 June 1985	6 months ended 30 June 1984	12 months ended 31 Dec 1984
Balance at beginning of period	2,052	2,193	2,193
Transfer to profit and loss account (Note 4)	-	(434)	(434)
Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of premises	(4)	(1)	(1)
Premiums on acquisitions during the period	(62)	(19)	(34)
Exchange adjustments	6	13	33
Other items	114	76	168
Balance at end of period	2,106	1,862	2,052

The financial information included in this announcement for the 12 months ended 31 December 1984 is based on the full accounts for 1984, on which the auditors gave an unqualified report and which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.



COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Making Acorn fit the space

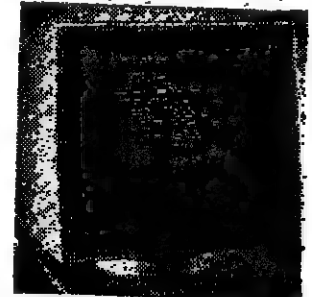
By Martin Banks

Acorn Computer, now officially a subsidiary of Olivetti, has launched its first computer designed to help it fit in with the Olivetti strategy. This demands that Acorn's role is to produce equipment for specialized markets that may not be quite so saturated by competitors.

Acorn's original plan, to produce a mainstream popular microcomputer, in the Acorn Business Computer, has quietly been dropped.

Developed by the recently formed Acorn scientific division, the Cambridge Workstation is aimed at a growing market for low-cost desktop computer-aided design and engineering systems. Based around a 32-bit processor, the machine is coupled to a minimum of one megabyte of memory and 20 megabytes of disc storage.

The design adopts an approach that is gaining credence: the 32-bit processor is reserved entirely for computational work



The Cambridge Workstation for the specialist market

with an additional 8-bit chip to perform routine housekeeping tasks.

With a starting price of £3,600 it appears competitively priced. The chief reservation is that other manufacturers have plumped largely for the Unix operating system.

The computer-aided design and engineering market is the one area where the powerful facilities of Unix are found useful and it is used extensively. Because of this, a wide range of specialized applications software has been written based on Unix.

Acorn's decision not to follow this commonsense route means that establishing a reasonable number of sales will be harder.

Acorn refutes this, claiming that its own operating system, Picos, will take up less of the Workstation's computational powers than Unix and that the Cambridge will run as quickly as the well-established Digital Equipment mini-computer, the Vax11/750.

Establishing common operating systems that allow software to be developed for a wide range of different computers is of increasing importance. Acorn's decision to go it alone while other manufacturers move closer together has not convinced the industry watchers that it will regain a leading position.

How foreign giants cash in

The paid boasts by the Government that 93 of the top 100 American companies now invest in Britain - and that there will be a concerted effort to encourage the remaining seven - has raised serious questions among even the most stalwart supporters of foreign inward investment.

The boast was made last week as George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, released details of an £82 million microchip-computer plant to be opened by Digital Equipment near Edinburgh in 1988.

The doubts are about Britain's growing dependency on foreign technology, particularly American, and the amount of taxpayers' money being used to subsidize these high-technology assembly shops.

Mr Tebbit preferred to discredit critics by referring to them as dreamers of questionable left-wing politics. He avoided the real issues.

The first issue is the justification for the generous grants and financial assistance given to US and Japanese multinationals. Those who question the sanity of this approach are far from being dreamers. Anyone who questions that conclusion should ask about funds made available to British companies trying to create subsidiaries in the US or Japan.

Plenty of Acorn and Cable & Wireless have had to bear the cost of attempting to penetrate the US market in recent years - the two former paying a high price for their efforts.

There is no queue of Japanese financiers and government officials trying to attract UK companies. Many British companies, like their American equivalents, have had trouble getting their products into Japanese showrooms. Mr Tebbit is only

too aware of the barriers to importers to the Pacific basin: he surely cannot convincingly expect the British taxpayer to accept Japanese companies' being subsidized here.

Another question avoided as often as it is asked is how much of any investment is funded by the British taxpayer. In London the usual fumbled answer was given. The Government does not disclose the proportion of its subsidy because these matters are subject to the rules of commercial confidentiality, claimed the ministers.

That is not good enough. The UK taxpayer has the right to know how much is being invested to fund the expansion

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

plans of foreign multinationals. Most that have been attracted to Scotland can fund any expansion in the UK and need only minimal assistance.

The days are long gone when Britain needed to attract world giants to provide the UK with computer electronic experience. Now Britain is becoming top heavy with foreign high technology companies funded in part by the Exchequer.

These companies are not British, despite what Mr Tebbit might suggest. They are American or Japanese - their first allegiance will be to their home country. The Department of Trade and Industry and its industrial ministers are only too aware of the last two years' battles

with the Americans over the transfer of US technology from Britain to eastern Europe.

Mr Tebbit was one of the first to fight the Americans and let their Department of Commerce know that the British did not agree with the US view, that it had extraterritorial rights and that any British company was re-exporting American products overseas needed another export licence from the US. The British protest failed.

The Americans insisted that any company which did not comply with its ruling would be penalized in the US and legal action would be taken against them. The threat was idle to most British companies except the multinational US-based groups - the main inward investors in UK.

Are we now to suppose that these multinationals are no longer American or Japanese, as Mr Tebbit assures us? Are we to suppose that the US companies will ignore a call from their commerce department and be prepared to face sanctions and litigation? Even to suggest it is nonsense.

Are we also to believe that if the US and/or Japan experienced a recession the offshore plants such as these in Britain would not be first to go?

There is a lack of strategy in the British inward investment policy. The Japanese might be the people to follow. Their Ministry of International Trade and Industry has over 20 years masterminded a strategy that has put Japanese industry where it is today. It has far more political clout than our DTI because it raised the right questions and came up with the answers - answers that insured that Japan came first.

Shadows lengthen over Silicon Valley

From Geoff Wheelwright
in Cupertino, California

The hot-tub era in Silicon Valley is over. The days when microcomputer executives could sit in swilling pools of warm, salty water and contemplate the prospects of continued annual growth of more than 100 per cent now seem like a distant dream to many of the Valley's residents.

Office space, once at a premium in this part of southern California, now seems to be going comparatively cheaply. Plots, which used to be rented within two or three days of becoming vacant, now stand idle for six weeks.

The watchword is "rationalization". Apple Computer, for example, has cut more than 1,200 employees in the past 18 months and seems to have drastically scaled down its estimates of future growth. It bases its financial plans on modest increases of between 10 and 20 per cent a year.

For a company that can still have a turnover of more than \$300 million (about £210 million) a financial quarter, this does not automatically mean disaster. It does mean that the company's sights have to be lowered.

Apple's strategy means staying away from the well-trodden hardware design path laid down by IBM. Apple changes its hardware design path to focus on a wide range of different computers is of increasing importance. Acorn's decision to go it alone while other manufacturers move closer together has not convinced the industry watchers that it will regain a leading position.

This leaves the other 100 or so companies in the PC market scrambling for market share - with often one per cent or more



being the break-even point.

Apple says this is the reason it hasn't - and won't - produce an IBM-compatible computer.

After the much-publicized difficulties between Apple's co-founder Steve Jobs and its chief, John Sculley, about whether or not the Mac should take a special place in Apple's market strategy, it is likely the company will take a more "product-line" oriented approach.

This should reduce much of the reported friction between the Apple II and Macintosh product divisions about the Apple II making most of the company's money - while the Macintosh was seen to spend most of it.

But it is inevitable that the Macintosh will still form much of the company's future product development strategy. Now that Apple has started shipping

Macintoshes with larger (512K) memories - to enable it to use fast and powerful business software - it has to offer large mass-storage devices able to handle the volume of data typical with large and medium-sized businesses.

It seems there is no "safe" route to success in the business or home computer markets. Last year's solution - producing an IBM PC look-alike - is no longer a solution. Hundreds of companies have entered the fray and IBM is rumored to have about 200,000 PC Junior computers in its warehouses, many PCs, XT's, and even its new AT computer.

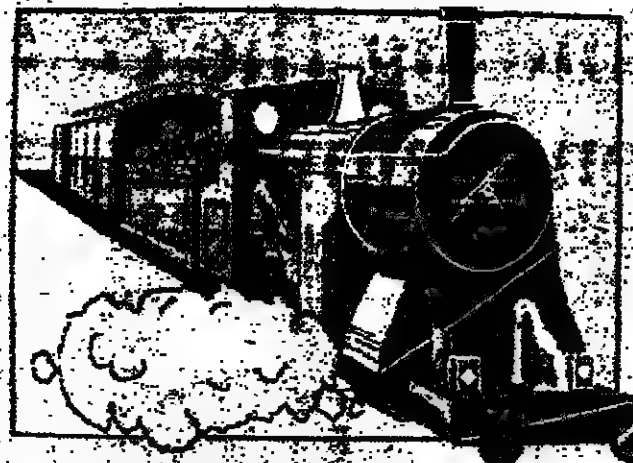
What it boils down to is that America's high-tech darlings are now having to learn the rules of business that their tremendous growth rate had previously allowed them to ignore. Even established companies such as

IBM seemed to forget some basic tenets of business.

It was only "non-technology-driven" microcomputer companies such as Compaq, which began as a marketing enterprise for portable IBM PC-type computers, that have been largely unaffected by the current troubles.

Compaq is acknowledged by most of its competitors to be in the no three position, behind IBM and Apple in the US business computer market. But Apple believes Compaq's success is tied largely to IBM - a chance Apple will never take.

The future for Silicon Valley and the rest of the US computer industry is typified by Apple's struggle to rationalize. If the company is successful at doing so, it points the way to a more realistic and brighter future for the microchip Mecca of the American West.



NATIONAL RAILWAY MUSEUM

An electronic guidebook, based on an office computer with a touch-sensitive screen, is likely to be one of the leading attractions for a European high-tech exhibition due to open in Stuttgart next month, writes Geoffrey Elze. The program, written and designed in five weeks by Read Care Software Technology of Reading, runs on a standard IBM-XT computer fitted with a touch screen, and consists of an interactive database, illustrated with high-quality computer graphics, drawn fresh with the aid of a mouse.

The touch screen enabled visitors to the IBM technology show, Exhibit, to call up details on up to 20 different tourist locations in the city of York. The display information on each item shows an illustrated text page such as the one shown above for the railway museum, followed by street maps, opening times, costs and general information.

Why IBM is still such a threat

By William Bulkeley and Bob Davies

Few companies enter the computer industry to compete with IBM. Instead they find niches that IBM has not filled. But if they are successful, IBM is sooner or later likely to come thundering in.

For most companies, IBM's entry is a problem, even in a boom year such as 1984. But when business drops off, as it has done this year, sharing a niche with IBM can be a tight squeeze. Smaller companies, to survive, must introduce new products and maintain service, training and customer support.

Price cuts by IBM and the hints it drops about future product plans seem predatory to smaller competitors. John Cunningham, who resigned last month as President of Wang Laboratories, says: "I don't think IBM understands the impact on the whole industry when it announces a new product." Such announcements confuse customers, he says, and cause them to postpone purchases rather than buy available products from other companies.

But though IBM has a commanding 72 per cent market share in the US of mainframe computer systems, according to International Data, it still has half a dozen US competitors in that segment. IBM has fewer than a third of the markets for medium, small and personal computer systems, in which revenues are growing faster than for mainframes and are likely to continue to support a number of companies.

IBM's competitors claim to have technical advantages and lower prices on many products. Many of IBM's competitors have loyal customers and strategic plans for holding on through what most of them expect to be a brief industry slump.

One personal - computer down.

maker, Tandy, adopted IBM's operating system for some of its computers and is now taking on the giant over price and service. Results are encouraging: the Tandy 1000, priced at \$999, compared with \$1,995 for a comparable IBM model, is its bestselling new computer.

Tandy is promoting free advice over the phone and offering on-site repairs and instruction. Yet Tandy does not expect to steal much business in IBM's stronghold, the large corporation.

The computerized design pioneer, Computervision, has stumbled badly, and recently laid off 950 workers. Like Tandy, it is trying to compete with IBM by accepting the IBM standard. But rewriting its complex software is taking years. Computervision is now writing software for various computers, including IBM's.

Digital Equipment is at the start of a new-product cycle, and such product cycles sometimes overcome poor economic conditions. In the past five years Digital has increasingly sold its minicomputers for office use or as mainframes for small companies. IBM, meanwhile, has retailed by tackling "traditional" Digital markets. "We probably see IBM in 80 per cent of our sales calls now," says John Shields, the vice president for sales, service and international.

But Mr Shields says, IBM has convinced some potential customers that they do not need the type of integrated, communicating computer systems Digital has.

He predicts that because IBM's own products are not ready, it will hold off demand, customers will wait and the market will continue to slow. He adds: "IBM shows the power a company has to convince the world that up is down."

Associated Press

Computer Horizons continues on Pages 26, 27

ICL out to bring in software business

By Kevan Pearson

The UK's largest computer manufacturer, ICL - now part of the Standard Telephone Cables empire - is going all-out to woo the UK software industry.

Last week the company announced the setting-up of a development centre at ICL's Slough offices with the aim of encouraging software companies to produce their products for ICL computers. The centre cost £400,000 and will be equipped with the full range of ICL computers.

The move was warmly greeted by the software industry's Computing Systems Organization. The overwhelming majority of independent software is written for ICL's main rival in the UK, IBM.

ICL has recently announced a spate of orders for such diverse products as the One Per Desk personal computer-cum-telephone and its retail-industry systems.

As for the retail sector, ICL is doing well. Its electronic point of sale (EPOS) systems, which link cash registers to larger computers for data processing, are selling well home and abroad.

Computerized retailing is, ICL hopes, a key market for the future. According to research firm Retail Management Development Programme (RMDP), ICL is the second largest EPOS supplier in the UK, despite a relatively late start. RMDP's research director, Barbara Walman, says: "ICL is recruiting like mad and is gaining ground, but IBM probably still has the edge. It has a longer history in the retail sector but it could be overtaken."

As for the rest of the company's business, stock-market analyst, Neil Barton, of Henry Cook Lumsden, believes ICL's fortunes are looking up although the weakness of sterling last year and early this year hit the company hard.

The company now has enough orders for the new mainframes to take up its 1985 production capacity. And Mr Barton thinks the larger of the two machines, which before its launch was codenamed Estrel, could bring in new accounts to ICL's mainframe division. He says: "ICL has lost market share in all its markets over the last five years." And though the company's mainframe sales are still profitable, it is in the mainframe sector that the company has been most under pressure.

A major problem for ICL is that it must do more business outside the UK. "IBM cannot survive on the UK alone," says Mr Barton.

If ICL's traditional products are to succeed in the future, they must be sold widely across Europe. But continental countries have shown no desire to favour UK computers over well-established US equipment or their own home-grown manufacturers.

Japan-US trade hopes

IBM has reached an agreement in principle with the Japanese government, allowing IBM access to Japanese patents covering computer-related inventions.

The agreement was announced only a day after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appealed to the US Congress not to pass protectionist legislation. IBM has long had cross-licence

ing agreements with Japanese computer makers. But until now IBM officials have complained those agreements have not given them access to government-held patents, which cover advanced technology projects partly financed by Japan's ministry of trade and industry (MITI). This agreement, they said, gives them parity with Japanese companies.

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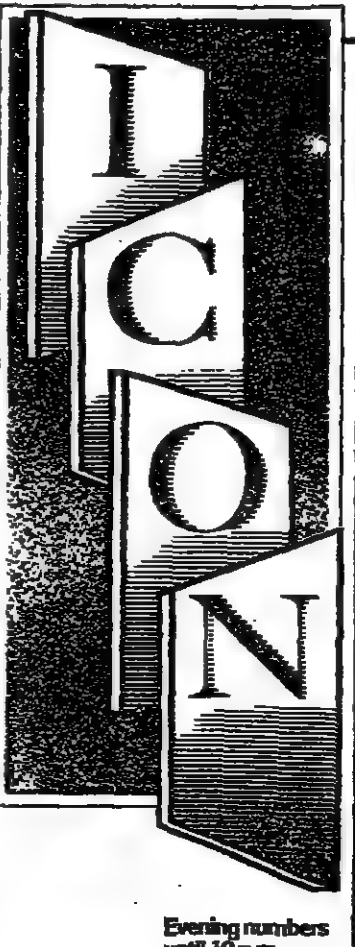
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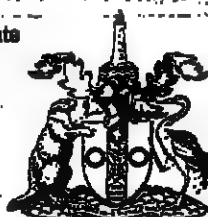
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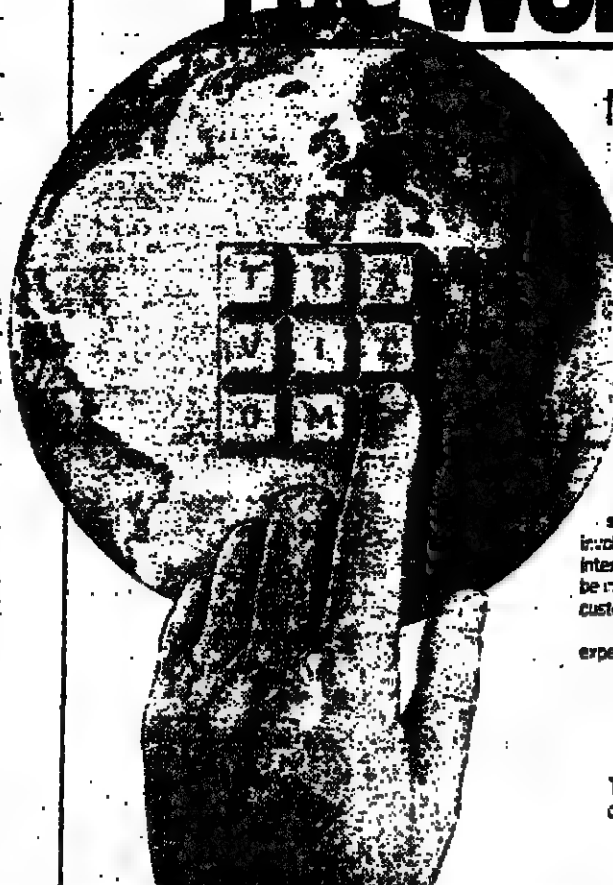
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

Fear of the data process disaster

By Geoffrey Ellis

A dripping tap or overflowing basin could spell disaster as more firms come to rely on computerization of all their systems. Surveys have shown that of companies totally deprived of their data-processing capability, fewer than 10 per cent survive.

It is not the spectacular calamity of flaming infernos or collapsing buildings that endanger the company nerve centre, but rather the mundane, but equally lethal, dripping water which can be the effective means of putting a company out of business.

With a view to minimizing the risks of a total systems failure, more companies are now moving towards risk management, attacking it in two ways. First, ensuring that every possible precaution is taken to prevent electrical and communications breakdowns, physical protection from fire, water and smoke, and the human factor of making the system secure from sabotage and vandalism.

The second is the making of contingency plans to be used in such a disaster. One of the most effective ways is in ensuring that other facilities can be used immediately the need arises. This need is now being recognized by an increasing number of companies who are signing up with "disaster recovery" operations.

One such operation, Allen Computers, has a DEC installation available for its client, and is finding that inquiries are growing. David Allen, the managing director, says that the old days of computing, when companies had reciprocal arrangements with each other, are



David Allen: Beware the it-can't-happen-to-us mentality

ending, as use of computers increases. Allen Computers started life as a software house 15 years ago, and moved into the computer bureau business in 1973. It first offered a disaster system to one of its clients, a merchant bank with severe hardware problems, a year later. Though it now has more than 30 clients, there is still, says Mr Allen, very much of a "it can't happen to us" mentality in the industry, with more than 35 per cent of minicomputer users, and 20 per cent of mainframe users not having any contingency plans.

Mr Allen says: "I feel a little like a life-insurance salesman. Many boards think it is cheaper in the short term not to face up to the consequences, but I try to persuade them otherwise," although, he says with a wry smile, most of his contracts come from companies who have already suffered loss through fire or flood.

As systems become more intricate, involving extras such as telecommunications networks, the support becomes more intensive, encouraging the company to think of increasing its resources on to a second site. As part of the contract, companies are required to undertake simulated disasters to check on their reactions, but in the end, says Mr Allen, there is nothing more reassuring to a client than to know there are a couple of spare computers sitting in the cupboard, waiting to put into action on their behalf.

Enter the power user

By Ian White

A new piece of jargon has crept almost unnoted into the computer industry's list of buzz words. The phrase is "power user", referring to people who spend most of the day at their micro computer working with spreadsheet and financial and number-crunching software.

It is power users who are expected to form queues to buy IBM's latest box: the PC AT (Advanced Technology).

Dealers do not expect the AT to sell in the same way as a normal PC. The latter is sold in its thousands to both new and experienced computer users who want to tap the vast resources of software now available for the PC. But the AT is more suited for research and scientific applications and business users of PCs who have outgrown the limited memory, speed and storage facilities of the PC.

Newcomers to personal computing and people who use their PCs for only minutes at a time during the day are unlikely to exploit the full power of the AT. It is more likely to be on the shopping list of data-processing managers as a possible replacement for a mini-computer or a gateway to the company mainframe.

The AT is not exactly that

new. It was launched in the US last September. However, volume shipments are only just about to start, even though the machine is being extensively advertised on television as part of the available IBM PC range.

You can of course buy the odd one here and there. But it is unlikely that any dealer will be able to offer the full range of memory and storage configurations being distributed by IBM.

It is probable that AT customers will have more chance of buying one of the AT clones from manufacturers of IBM-compatibles that are appearing on the market. Compaq, Zenith, NCR and Kaypro are some of the companies who are bringing out AT look-alikes.

The AT, and its clones, offer three chief advantages over the conventional IBM PC: speed, storage, and a multi-user facility. The 80286 chip which powers the AT family works significantly faster than the now ageing 8088 that drives the PC. In fact the AT works three times faster than its smaller brother.

This is good news for users of programs such as Lotus 1-2-3, who sometimes have to wait several seconds for the PC to execute its calculations. Running 1-2-3 on the AT gives a year.

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ATHLETICS: STEVE CRAM TAKES AIM AT A FOURTH WORLD RECORD

Idyll of a down-to-earth king

From Pat Butcher Budapest

The "king of the world" surveyed his domain yesterday, in the presence of his loyal subjects. In other words, Steve Cram talked to the press. According to his spokesman, a popular newspaper photographer last week, Cram had the good grace to be embarrassed by this example of journalistic hyperbole. "I had to turn away, so he couldn't see me laughing," he said. Because when he is not bestirring the world, or at least world records, Cram is a pretty down-to-earth character.

Nevertheless, Cram is now looking for another piece of world record territory, this time the 1,000 metres, currently in the possession of Sebastian Coe, at 2min 12.18sec. The reason why Cram is talking so freely about this record, when he has been so reticent about the three that he has broken in the last three weeks, is that the race on

Friday is on his home track in Gateshead.

"I won't be disappointed if I don't break the record, because it's a tough order. I would normally have done an 800 metres, but I don't think I can break that record, so I'm having a go at 1,000 metres purely because it's Gateshead. I'd like to try and do something for them. I think it would be a really nice thing to do."

Cram is probably right about Coe's 800-metres record of 1:41.73 being beyond his reach. Only Joaquim Cruz in his best form, after winning the Olympic title last year, got close to it, with 1:41.77. But Cram has done 1:43.61, two years ago in Oslo. And, although he says that he is still surprised at how he did that time, it is certainly indicative of his capacity to go through the pain of 45sec more than his 800 metres en route to breaking Coe's 1,000-metres time. "Realistically, I've got to aim for 2:11, because with the

record only just over 2:12, aiming for that leaves no margin for error."

Just in case we were still thinking about another margin that might have been in error — the one hundredth of a second by which he broke John Walker's 2,000-metres record on Sunday, when the trackside clock had shown six hundredths of a second outside it — Cram had brought along the photograph which clearly showed the margin by which he set his third world record in 20 days.

The "tough order" set by Coe's 1,000-metres record, notwithstanding the notorious wind at Gateshead, is the three seconds difference between that and his personal best of 2:15.09. It was set, nonetheless, in a damp and windy Edinburgh between his 1,500-metres and one-mile records two weeks ago. In three races at 1,000 metres over three years, he has bettered his best by only 0.07sec. "I would think I'll need a good

pacemaker up to 600 metres to do it. That'll leave me a lap by myself," he said.

If Cram does break the record, we'll be glad to attend what is becoming the regular audience, or rather press conference, the morning after. Three world records in 30 days, three weeks less than it took Coe to do approximately the same in 1979, is already impressive enough. But four world records in 25 days would be marvellous.

Said Aouita could short-circuit that achievement. The news from Casablanca is that he would like, in a similar patriotic fashion to Cram, to set a world record there on Thursday evening. Since his 1,500 metres in a championship race, at the IPan-Arab Games, where there is no one to touch or pace him, a world record is unlikely. But if Aouita can do it himself, as Filbert Bayi did in the Commonwealth Games in 1974, then the Moroccan may deserve to knock off Cram's crown.

RUGBY UNION

USSR left out of World Cup

By David Hands Rugby Correspondent

The five continents of the world will be represented at rugby's inaugural world tournament, to be played in New Zealand and Australia in 1987, for the Webb Ellis Cup. But, as expected and detracting from the tournament as a whole, South Africa will not participate; nor, more surprisingly, will the Soviet Union.

The 16 countries (matches beginning on May 24, 1987, and ending with the final in Auckland on June 21) include the seven remaining International board countries: that is, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, New Zealand and Australia. The other nine are Argentina, Canada, Fiji, Italy, Japan, Romania, Tonga, the United States and Zimbabwe.

The criteria for selection of participating countries have been established by the amount of contact, at playing, refereeing and coaching level, that individual countries have had with the senior rugby-playing nations. This accounts for the absence, in particular, of the Soviet Union and South Korea.

But the Russians will be particularly distressed: I understand they were expressing guarded optimism about their prospects when they played France last May and they may point to their finishing position in group A of last season's Federation Internationale de Rugby Amateur (FIRA) table when they were second in France, in front of Italy (who beat them by a point) and Romania (whom they beat 15-10).

An invitation was issued to South Africa, who, as members of the International Board, were party to the original agreement last March to stage a world tournament. But they did not accept, knowing that the hard core of early ATs were regularly malfunctioning.

IBM has also sent a warning to dealers about a faulty component on, says IBM, "fewer than 10 per cent" of its disc controller cards, which dealers should spot in their pre-delivery checks.

Many potential AT buyers are going to be tempted by the idea of linking several ATs together within a company. However, Xenix, the commercial version of the Unix, multi-user operating system that makes this link-up possible, will not be shipped until early next year.

GOLF: US AMATEUR'S TOUR VICTORY

Withdrawals weaken tournament

By John Hennessy

After the upheaval of the Englishmen's golf championship at Little Aston last week, one needs to tread warily in contemplating the National Women's stroke-play championship, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank, at the Northamptonshire County Club from today until Thursday.

But for Roger Winchester's timely reminder of the unpredictable nature of the game, Patricia Johnson's name would loom large as the probable successor to Penny Pennington as professional. Since winning the matchplay title earlier in the season, she has played a prominent part in England's recovery of the European Team championship and, more recently, won the Bridget Jackson Bowl from a strong field with rounds of 77 and 65, a Handsworth course record.

Today's draw, which is already feeling the effects of defections to professional ranks, has been further depleted by the absence of Claire Waite, the British stroke-play champion, and Jill Thornhill, British match-play champion in 1983. Miss Waite feels she must take a break to allow a troublesome neck injury to get better and Mrs Thornhill is all of a flutter over her daughter's wedding. The old guard is, therefore, chiefly represented by Linda Bayman, England's match-play champion in 1983, and runner-up twice since, and Janet Collingham, a former British stroke-play champion as Miss Melville.

Promising players around who are reaching for the summit, they include Carole Swallow (17) and Susan Moorcraft (20), newly promoted to the England team, and Karen Mitchell (17), runner-up in the girls' championship the last two years. Yet four rounds of stroke-play is an unpropitious setting for firing one's best.

Church Brampton was mercifully dry for most of yesterday and, except for a couple of flooded bunkers where a drop would have been impracticable, the course has stood up well to the monsoon.

Curtis Cup pair reappointed

Diane Bailey has been re-appointed captain of the Great Britain and Ireland Curtis Cup team to meet the United States at Prairie Dunes, Kansas, on August 1 and 2 next year.

John Curtis, a member of Reigate Heath who played in the team in 1962 and 1972, led the side that was beaten by one point at Muirfield last year.

Mrs Elaine Brown, Maesdu, will again be her deputy and the pair will also combine to take charge of the Great Britain and Ireland team for next month's Vagliano trophy match against Europe in Hamburg.

Hennessy back pro-am

The Hennessy Cognac Cup, a regular biennial team match of the European Tour for the last decade, will be dropped from the calendar in 1986 it was announced in London yesterday. The company will, however, continue their long standing support for golf with two new sponsorships.

They are of back the Hennessy Cognac national pro-am tournament next year with the grand final in late October — early November, at one of the world's most glamorous venues, the Princess Hotel, Grand Bahama.

They will also hold the Hennessy Cognac Licensee Cup open to all owners, tenants, managers and club stewards of licensed premises, including golf clubs.

The foundation, responsible for the development of junior golf in Britain, has received a £10,000 donation from the inaugural British Airways club team championship.

The 14-year-olds will compete in the boys' and girls' championships against teams from Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Wayne Henry, the winner last year, has been awarded England junior honours and is a strong candidate



Future tense: Verplank heading for victory

No pot of gold for winner of an Open

Oak Brook, Illinois (APF) — Scott Verplank, who became the first amateur in 29 years to win a professional golf tournament after a nail-biting, sudden-death play-off in the \$500,000 (\$352,000) Western Open last on Sunday.

Verplank, aged 21, an Oklahoma state university student, beat Jim Thorpe on the second hole by sinking a six-foot putt to move past after both men had driven into the rough and then missed the green.

Both had finished the four rounds in 279, nine under par, but only Thorpe sank a 15-foot putt on the final hole for a round of 72, while Verplank, who led throughout the tournament, had to be content with a 74.

Then, at the second extra hole, Thorpe ran his shot from the right of the green 13 feet or so beyond the pin but Verplank, from short of the green, pitched to within six feet. Thorpe then missed the putt which would have saved par, while Verplank sank his winning putt.

Verplank leaped into the air, celebrating the fact that he was the first amateur to win a professional title since Doug Sanders won the 1956 Canadian Open. The last amateur to win a PGA tour event in the United States was Gene Littler in 1954.

But for all Verplank's rejoicing, it was Thorpe who collected the \$90,000 (\$63,000) first prize as amateurs cannot accept prize money.

Verplank said: "I just wanted to get in a pro tournament and play up to my abilities and see what happened. I figured if I could do that, I could compete. If I didn't win, it would just be another good tournament. Maybe that is what kept me going, that thought in the back of my mind all week."

Thorpe, who has not won a tour event in eight years, praised Verplank. "I had four or five birds today and I didn't shake him at all," Thorpe said. "He is very cool on the golf course. There were 149 other pros here and I beat them all and he beat me."

Verplank, although impressive as an amateur this season with four victories, will not turn professional until after graduating from college.

LEADING FINAL SCORES 278 S Verplank 68-69-74-72, 285 J Thorpe 70-69-72-68, 286 S Campbell 73-73-71-69, D Halverson (Can) 72-70-71-74, 287 L Lister 74-74-71-70, G Pown 75-67-70-72, 287 D Edwards 69-74-72-72, 288 T Lee 72-77-70-72, 289 R Carr 73-72-70-72, 290 W Gray (Aus) 74-72-75-72, 291 M Brown 74-72-71-70, 292 N Fiebo 77-71-72-72.

Other two team members Steve Bottomley and Paul Broadhurst, will also represent England in the French junior nations cup at St Nom-la-Brétiche from September 3 to 7.

ENGLAND TEAMS: S Bottomley (Stapley), P Broadhurst (Aberystwyth), A Clapp (Plymouth), J George (Gloucester), P Hall (Plymouth), J Lister (Gloucester), D Jones (Dorset), R Mace (Gloucester), S Richardson (Leeds), J Smeaton (Gloucester), S Thompson (Leeds), J Wainwright (Gloucester), M Pearce (Plymouth), P Young (East Kent), N Young (Leeds), J Young (Gloucester).

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES TEAM: A Roberts (Plymouth), M Campbell (Plymouth), S Davidson (Gloucester), J Huggan (Gloucester), S Lister (Gloucester), D Lister (Gloucester), S Lister (Gloucester), P Smith (Gloucester), P Williams (Gloucester).

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OLYMPIC GAMES

Romania receive gold for courage

From David Miller Sofia

There are members of the IOC, conveniently ignoring the prestigious election to their ranks of the best and brightest of the best, who are not so easily won over by the IOC. True, there are countless officials, throughout Africa and Asia, whose sporting administrative promotion coincides, or declines, wholly in proportion to their political fortunes.

There has been cause, however, for an outstandingly honourable exception, which is one of the main reasons for the visit to the Balkans this weekend by Juan Samaranch, president of the IOC.

Romania's decision to take part in last year's Olympics in Los Angeles, in contravention of the Soviet block boycott, was an act of extreme courage in the name of sport and attempted independence from the Russian regime by one of the materially poorer of the Eastern European satellite countries. We cannot know what may be the full extent of reprisals they may endure, though last winter they were so short of fuel that street lights were extinguished, restaurants and shops closed early, central heating shut off and in some hospitals people were two to a bed to keep warm.

Yet the Romanians endured one of the worst winters on record in the Olympics, having gained the second most gold medals. For two weeks in July the nation never went to sleep as the television pictures were jammed for weeks by the joint borders, filled the hours of darkness. Last Friday Romania received another gold medal.

In quiet privacy, at the presidential summer villa at Constanta in front of a handful of government ministers and Olympic committee members, Nicolai Ceausescu, who had borne the weight of the responsibility of his country's brave posture, received the Olympic order from Mr Samaranch. I am no political analyst of east-West relations, but what was conspicuously evident during brief speeches, was the humility and gratitude with which Mr Ceausescu accepted what he sincerely regarded as an honour.

But there is more to Mr Samaranch's trip than the Constanta ceremony. The attitude of East Europeans, and the Soviets in particular, is fundamental to the equilibrium of the next Games in Seoul. The IOC is anxious that the economic state of the world, who who perform the far fetched notion that the United Nations should fund the Olympics, should not find favour at a time when the IOC is negotiating at least a partial annex between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Following prolonged initiative by Ashvini Kumar, the IOC vice president from India, and a man of exceptional sensitivities, the North Korean Olympic president, Yu San Kim, has agreed brief speeches, was the humility and gratitude with which Mr Ceausescu accepted what he sincerely regarded as an honour.

It would seem from the past few days that the Romanians are in sympathy with the IOC initiative. President Ceausescu said to Mr Samaranch that Korea was historically a single country now with two parts, and that the IOC must do its best to unify the world, at least symbolically, that the aim of Korea was to be a single country in the future. He considered that North Korea had taken a significant change of attitude, winning previously said that an Olympics in Seoul was impossible.

Bulgaria prepares to return to the fold

The story, published by Histo News agency of Japan, that Leonid Zamiatin, spokesman for the central committee of the Soviet Communist party, had said that Russia would compete in Seoul, has been echoed here in Sofia. Ivan Stoykov, the president of the Bulgarian Olympic committee, and something of an Anglophile after living for two years in London, said his wife was at Oxford, still maintains that antagonistic decisions by the White House last year justify Bulgaria's withdrawal. But he says that the IOC provisions for Seoul comply with the Olympic charter and that Bulgaria is preparing its team accordingly.

Samaranch salutes a fearless general

A remarkable speech was made here by General Vladimir Stoychev, a Bulgarian member of the IOC who at 93 is still a remarkably perceptive as Sir Stanley Rens. The general competed in the three day event in 1924 and 1928 and remains fearless of any obstacles. The respect of the IOC, he said, with its record number of nations, and the Games of 1980 were both a tribute for the triumph of sport over politics, which must never mix. "The IOC needs more men like you," replied Mr Samaranch.

CRICKET: SPINNERS HOLD KEY TO VICTORY IN FOURTH TEST

England meet Border resistance

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

OLD TRAFFORD, Australia, with its second-innings wickets in hand are 33 runs behind England.

The slow bowling of Embury and Edmonds, well sustained and admirably accurate, kept Australia under continuous pressure in the fourth Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, at Old Trafford yesterday, and left England still well within sight of victory. Needing 225 to make England bat again, Australia were 192 for four when play ended. Border and Ritchie, having added 54 for the fifth wicket, were the last batsmen to bat.

When Boon was fourth out, just after tea, it seemed as though there might not be much of the match left for today. But there was no question of Border dropping his guard as he had in Australia's first innings, and Ritchie's was a vital contribution. England should still just about win today, but the pitch is well preserved and reasonably to be trusted.

The fun of yesterday's play, apart from its significance, came from watching England's spinners at work. Had England been relying on their faster bowlers to win the match, they would have made little progress. But of the 90 overs bowled so far in Australia's second innings, Embury has had 32 and Edmonds 38. Border has batted three hours for his undefeated 49, a fair indication of the tightness of the cricket.

In his first 18 overs Embury removed Hilditch, Wessels and

Boon for 37 runs, but I thought that he and Edmonds rather reduced their chances by keeping silly point and forward short leg so very close to the bat. Half a dozen times the ball eluded them when it might not have done had they been a couple of yards deeper. Quite apart from that, with fielders in such peril from the hard hit, the bowler himself is less likely to give the ball the air it sometimes needs.

After some heavy weekend rain a prompt start was a welcome surprise. The ground staff did well to make it possible. A fresh wind helped, and from breakfast time onwards there was a good deal of sunshine. England's plan was to give themselves another three-quarters of an hour's batting before getting Australia in again. This they did, while McDermott took his figures for the innings, eight for 141, a considerable achievement, at any time, let alone on so slow a pitch. Seven other Australians have taken eight wickets in an England innings, but none of them at the tender age of 20.

The only younger bowlers to have done it in Test cricket are Venkataraghavan for India against New Zealand at Delhi in 1965, and Alf Valentine, for West Indies at Old Trafford in 1950. That was when Valentine, unknown a few weeks earlier, asked when Mr Yardley, the England captain, would be coming in. He had just, in fact, had him caught at slip. It was a very different Old Trafford pitch in those days, being quicker but a lot more brittle. They reckoned you could pick the stones off it by the end of that particular Test match.

Yesterday, McDermott bowled Downton with his second ball and Edmonds with his seventh, and then Allott before Gower's declaration. Of the 34 runs added by England, Embury scored 19, Lawson, O'Donnell, Holland and Matthews took no wicket for a total of 318 runs in 105 overs. To save the game, Australia would probably have reckoned they needed to bat from 12 o'clock yesterday, which was approximately when their second innings started, until three o'clock today, perhaps a little longer.

Matthews was sent in with Hilditch, which allowed Wessels to come in first wicket down. It was after dropping down to number three that Wessels had so much success against West Indies in Australia last winter.

For the hour before lunch the left-handed Matthews looked well able to take care of himself. A good enough player to bat at



Spinner's prey: Embury picks up the wicket of Wessels caught and bowled

five or six for New South Wales, he had only the occasional alarm against the new ball. But in the first over of the afternoon he drove Edmonds firmly and fell to a nice, waist-high return catch.

Hilditch battled on. Although his game is based on a watchful forward defensive stroke, hands well forward, he had pulled the last ball of the morning, from Embury, for six. Like Wessels after him, Hilditch must have been very cross at getting out when he did. Having looked initially as though he was thinking of hitting Embury to leg again, he finished by playing defensively round a straight bat. Hilditch had batted for two

hours and it was the third time in a row that he had been out in the 40s.

After surviving a sharp challenge to Gower at silly mid-off off Edmonds, Wessels had dug himself in when he drove the last ball before tea straight back at Embury. The ball may not have come on quite as it should have done, but Wessels ought not to have got out to it. His scores in the series (36, 64, 11, 29, 33, 34, and now 30) suggest that for the moment his concentration is not as formidable as it was.

Boon was next to go, bowled as he made ground to drive Embury. Edmonds and Embury were bowling nicely,

straight and well. Border had to wait until his 104th ball of before being given a full toss by Embury to hit for four. Until then he had scored 21 singles and two twos, and his only other boundary yesterday came in Gattling's one over.

It was hard going, calling as much for patience as application on the batsmen's part. Edmonds last six overs were as good as any he bowled. In the last of them Botham clearly thought he had caught Ritchie in the off trap. Ritchie's survival of the appeal left Australia optimistic for today, perhaps even faintly confident. So long as Border is there England will still have plenty to do.

CYCLING
Sutton wins by inches to take lead in series

By a Correspondent

In an extremely tight finish Shane Sutton, of Australia, piped Steve Joughin to win by inches the Kellogg's championship second round in the centre of Glasgow last night. Sutton, who finished third in the first round in Birmingham, now leads the series with 31 points. He is six points ahead of Malcolm Elliott, who finished third last night after getting a second place in Birmingham.

Sutton was always in contention but it was only on the last lap when Joughin got away that the Australian showed his surprising prowess to win the race.

Tony Doyle took a 50 metre lead on the seventh lap but was pulled back into the pack shortly after. A break by Alan Peiper, Gary Sutton and Mike Doyle lasted for three laps before the field caught up with them.

Robert Millar, Scotland's leading cyclist, was in the lead in the eighth lap but faded near the end.

In the King of the Sprints, Alan Peiper won the first two races with Joey McCoughlin and Steve Joughin, who won the third. McCoughlin then won the third to top of the series with 21 points to his credit.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM.
6.50 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.30, 7.45 and 8.20; advice panel answers viewers' telephone calls at 7.35 and 8.45; Joan Ruddock reads the morning papers at 8.37. Plus, gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh.
9.20 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons. 9.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends. Episode 12 and Tom and Becky sail into the cave. When the rock is eventually pulled away Joe is dead. Where did he hide the treasure? (r)
10.05 Why Don't You...? Children on Penarth Pier with entertaining Cass for others 10.30 Play School. (r)
10.50 Cricket: Fourth Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the morning session of the last day in the match at Old Trafford between England and Australia.
1.05 News After Noon with Frances Corder. The weather details come from Bill Giles. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.25 Postman Pat. (r)
1.40 Cricket: Fourth Test. The opening session of the afternoon's play from Old Trafford. 1.45 Regional news (not London).
4.20 Heads and Tails (r) 4.35 Laurel and Hardy in a cartoon. Mary Little Helper (r) 4.40 The Kwiky Kola Show. Three cartoons.
5.00 John Craven's Newsworld. 5.10 Granada. Comedy series starring Clive Dunn (r) 5.35 Zorro and Son. Tongue-in-cheek swashbuckling adventures.
6.00 News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
6.35 London Plus.
7.00 EastEnders. Mary despairs of ever being able to improve her lot while Ali and Sue receive an official communication that increases their worries (Cee-fax).
7.30 The Time of Your Life. Noel Dinwiddie goes back in time to October 1967 for his guest, Desmond Morris. With contributions from Sir David Attenborough and the King of the Hoppies. Sid Rowley, plus, Yoko Ono's film, Many Happy Endings and music from Clem Curia and the Foundations.
8.10 In at the Deep End. Chris Searle stretches his long frame across the green baize when he is given a crash course in snooker to enable him to partner Steve Davis in a match against Alex Higgins and Tony Meo (r).
9.00 News with Richard Whitmore. Weather.
9.25 Matt Houston. The investigator discovers that a Hollywood acting school is a front for a teenage prostitution ring.
10.15 Good Time George. The first of four programmes starring George Melly with John Chilton and Fredwarren. Their group is the celebrated blues singer and pianist, Memphis Slim (r).
10.45 Taxi. Elaine plucks up courage to introduce Arnie Ross to her children. This puts a strain on them both especially Arnie who bends over backwards to help win the children's affections.
11.10 Recovery. The last of the series examines three companies to whom small is beautiful (r).
11.35 Weather.
11.40 Open University: Maths - Complex Integration. 12.10 Close.

TV-am

- 6.15 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Harry Kelly. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; exercises at 6.50; holiday report at 7.15 and 8.45; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; Jani Barnett's posing at 8.15; a discussion on zinc deficiency at 8.40; Roland Rat at 9.03. The guests include Kid Creole and Dallas actress Debbie Hannard.
9.25 Thames news headlines followed by The Little Rascals. 9.40 Potty Time with Michael Bentine (r) 10.05 Football XI: Science fiction adventures (r) 10.30 Feline Special presented by Mick Robertson and Kim Goody. 10.50 Cartoon Time. Robur. 11.05 Home. Drama.
11.30 About Britain. Tom Weir explores the history and wildlife of the Border country on a walk from East Castle to St Abb's Head.
12.00 Flicks, presented by Christopher Clippard (r) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Jim Morris (r) 12.30 The Gaffer. Comedy series starring Bill Maynard. (r)
1.00 News at One. Weather. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Return of the Saint. Simon Templar stumbles into a case of espionage when he helps a girl on a runaway horse. (r)
2.30 Regatta! John Stapleton talks to Cynthia Lennon about life with and without John. 3.00 Definition. Cryptic clue game. 3.30 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.00 Flicks. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.10 Victor and Maria. Cartoon series (r) 4.20 Storybook International: The King's Secret (Cee-fax). 4.45 The End of the Rainbow Show. David Bellamy with pupils from Elision School, Jarrold, discover the way of life of self-sufficient monks (Cee-fax). 5.15 Silver Spoons. Ricky receives a black eye on the first day at school and hires Mr T to be his bodyguard.
5.45 News 5.00 Thames news. 6.30 For Valour. The story of how Major Parkash Singh won his Victoria Cross.
7.00 Emmerdale Farm. Alan Turner's cash cow problem could cost him his job.
7.30 Never the Twain. Simon plays big brother when his younger sister pays him a visit. Oliver starts to take an interest in her. Starring Donald Sinden, Wendy Davies and Prunella Scales. (r) (Cee-fax).
8.00 The Streets of San Francisco. Policeman Steve Keller is taken hostage by a deranged medical student investigating the disappearance of four pupils. (r)
9.00 Taggart. The third and final part of the multi-murder mystery being investigated by the tough Glasgow Detective Chief Inspector (Cee-fax).
10.00 News at Ten. Weather, followed by Thames news headlines.
10.30 First Tuesday. Two stories - Made in Huddersfield is about the Yorkshire city's punk population; A Death in the Family deals with the trauma and heartbreak of a miscarriage. (see Choice).
11.30 Travelling Men. The final episode of the thriller about an ex-policeman who, on his release from prison, goes in search of his missing son along the inland waterways of the North of England. Starring Leigh Lawson. (r).
12.30 Night Thoughts.

ITV/LONDON

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12.30 Night Thoughts.

BBC 2

- 6.55 Open University: Inner city story. Ends at 7.20. 3.00 Cee-fax.
12.30 International Marketing. The fifth and final programme in the series designed to help the small businessman in the export field. (r) 12.55 Cee-fax.
2.30 Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales. Alan Williams sets the scene at the National Eisteddfod Pavilion in Rhyl for live coverage of the crowning of the winning bard.
3.30 Cee-fax.
4.15 Cricket: Fourth Test. Peter West introduces coverage of the closing session of the match at Old Trafford.
6.10 Laramie. A sharp shooting cowboy arrives in Laramie in order to prove his innocence of the crime for which he is being sentenced, and to seek revenge on the man who sent him to prison (r).
7.00 No Limits. Jerry Leggy and Lisa Maxwell are in Plymouth to present a rock television show. Before that they tour the city, meet the Marines and other local personalities, and taste the Devonshire life.
8.00 Q.E.D. Pozzouli. Death of a King. Anthony Clare presents a documentary about the plight of Pozzouli, the Italian coastal city near Naples that has been rising by more than three inches a month for the past 15 years and is now experiencing up to 25 earthquakes on a varying intensity per day (r) (Cee-fax).
8.30 Making Waves. Malcolm McKee and Bob Langley report from Amsterdam, the venue of the 88th festival of sail, bridge and baronies, ships and schooners. While in the city McKee and Langley also visit the boatyard responsible for building some of the world's most luxurious yachts. Debbie Lix is on the Hamble, watching the sailing action being filmed for the new BBC drama series. Howard's Way.
8.50 There's a Lot of It About. Comedy series with Spike Milligan and guests: David Jacobs and Peter Woods. (r)
9.25 Play: A Crack in the Ice, by Ronald Eyre, adapted from a short story by Nikolai Leskov. A comedy set in St Petersburg in 1889 about a peasant who, trying to walk across the frozen River Neva, falls through the melting ice. His cries for help are initially ignored by the Tsar's sentry who is forbidden to pay his garage because he regards the work carried out on his car as unsatisfactory.
9.30 Film: Enola Gay (1980) starring Patrick Duffy. The story of the man who built up the mission that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. A made-for-television drama directed by David Lowell Rich.
11.35 Cricket: Fourth Test. Highlights of the final day's play introduced by Richie Benaud.
12.10 Open University: Visual Basic: Now You See It. 12.25 The Plough and the Hoe. Ends at 1.05.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.35 Film: Road to Morocco (1942) starring Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Anthony Quinn. Crosby and Hope play a pair of comical shipwrecked on the Moroccan coast. They make their way across the desert where they meet the lovely Princess Shalimar, soon to marry the evil sheik Mulley Kasim. With Yvonne de Carlo as a handmaiden. Directed by Victor Schertzinger.
4.00 Just William. Peter Williams investigates the shadowy business of recruiting mercenaries. First shown on TV.
4.30 The Gong Show. The talent contest seen this afternoon is Rip Taylor, Phyllis Diller and Clifton Davis.
5.00 Bewitched. Comedy series about a mere mortal man with a witch wife and sorceress mother-in-law. Today, he gets into a bit of a muddle when he is told that it is his daughter who has the prizes on a television show sponsored by one of his clients.
5.30 Anything We Can Do. Dramatic series about three people renovating a ten-year-old house in Milton Keynes where, today, one of the tasks is to fit sliding doors to a bedroom.
6.00 Film: Sherlock Jr (1924) starring Buster Keaton in a classic silent comedy in which he plays a cinema projectionist who imagines himself to be playing the leading role in the thriller he is showing on screen. Directed by Roscoe Arbuckle and Buster Keaton.
6.45 Film: Rapture (1961) starring Pierre Etaix as a young man who has received a note from his girlfriend telling him that their relationship is at an end. Directed by Pierre Etaix and Jean-Claude Carriere.
7.00 Channel Four news.
7.50 Comment. With his views on a matter of topical importance is Derek Laud, a parliamentary reporter. Weather. 8.00 Brookside. The outcome of the stage leaves everybody in the class stunned.
8.30 Case on Camera. Retired Old Bailey judge, Sir Honourable King-Hamilton presides over another two cases - the first concerning a woman who refuses to pay her vet for his claims, the incorrect treatment of her horse; the second, a man who refuses to pay his garage because he regards the work carried out on his car as unsatisfactory.
9.00 Film: Enola Gay (1980) starring Patrick Duffy. The story of the man who built up the mission that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. A made-for-television drama directed by David Lowell Rich.
11.35 Ready, Steady, Go! A repeat of Friday's test programme of the series. With performances from, among others, The Rolling Stones and the Beatles. Ends at 12.05.

CHOICE

albeit mostly engrained on shaven heads that bear the legend: 'Made in Huddersfield'. A Death in the Family, which completes tonight's unusually strong First Tuesday, urges the need for a medical and psychological re-think on the question of misanthropy. Clearly, there will always be doctors who tell mothers to wash their foetus down the toilet, and well-meaning neighbours who tell grieving mothers 'On never mind: you're still young. You can get again.' All that these doctors and neighbours should be allowed a decent period in which to mourn their loss without feeling that they are social outcasts in a world bedecked with the pretty pictures of motherhood.

Peter Davalle

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Wessens's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra. 7.10 News. 7.15 Concert: The Piano Sonata in C sharp minor (Bach); The Piano Sonata in D Op 2 No 1 (Bach); The Piano Sonata in G major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in F major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in E major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in D major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in C major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in B major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in A major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in G major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in F major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in E major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in D major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in C major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in B major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in A major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in G major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in F major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in E major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in D major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in C major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in B major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in A major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in G major (Bach); The Piano Sonata in F major (Bach); 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Ulster tour for Noraid party

From Tim Jones Silverbridge

As security forces in Northern Ireland continued yesterday their efforts to prevent Martin Galvin from crossing the border, the rest of the Noraid party of 116 from the United States enjoyed a Sinn Féin organized tour of the province.

In spite of Sinn Féin's refusal to give details of Noraid's itinerary for "security reasons", it was not difficult to locate the three coaches carrying the Irish Americans as they drove through the roads and narrow lanes from Belfast towards the "bandit country" of South Armagh.

Aided by spotter helicopters the Royal Ulster Constabulary had even less difficulty than the press and accompanied the caravan for many miles.

After being escorted the previous night by Mr Gerry Adams MP, President of Sinn Féin, to continue working for "peace" the Noraid delegation travelled to the "Orange citadel" of Portadown where they visited the Roman Catholic area.

Lunch in Lurgan was accompanied by nationalist speakers justifying the morality of the "armed struggle".

Mr Richard Lawlor of Noraid - an organization branded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an IRA fund-raising body - said: "I cannot believe that it is illegitimate for the Irish people to use force of arms to rid themselves of a foreign occupying power who rule by force of arms."

He added: "By the same token we don't give anyone a blank cheque and there have been occasions when the IRA have exceeded the bounds of morality."

Mr Lawlor said he would be surprised if Mr Galvin, who is subject of an exclusion order, would travel from the Republic of Ireland to the province.

Speaking from Dublin Mr Galvin said: "I am here to organize this visit to show Americans what conditions are like for the ordinary nationalist people in Northern Ireland."

Guerrillas spurn Okello invitation



General Tito Okello (top centre) with fellow coup leaders Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello and Colonel Fred Okecho



Kampala under arms: Machine gun at the ready (left) and a checkpoint soldier with a Soviet AK47 assault rifle

From Richard Dowden Kampala

The Ugandan Government pressed ahead yesterday with appointments to two crucial ministries despite the opposition of the National Resistance Movement and its guerrilla army.

Mr Yoweri Museveni, leader of the NRM, said in an interview with the BBC that he was demanding an equal number of his own men on the Military Council.

Mr Museveni's whereabouts was not disclosed. His elusiveness has been a problem in negotiations. It is understood, however, that he is to meet Mr Paulo Ssemogerere, the Prime Minister, somewhere in East Africa next Monday.

Yesterday an NRM spokesman in Nairobi rejected the summons of Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, the head of state, to attend a round-table conference. The announcement was made on television last night that the guerrillas were to come to "rock C" at the International Conference Centre in Kampala at 10.30am on August 12.

"We cannot be summoned just like that," the spokesman said. "They know where we are, and we are willing to talk. There is no reason for not making proper arrangements."

The guerrillas are reliably reported as holding the Western town of Fort Portal but are observing an official ceasefire

and are fraternizing with Ugandan Army troops.

Meanwhile, Colonel Wilson Toka, the vice-chairman of the Military Council, has been appointed Minister of Defence, and Mr Paulo Ssemogerere, the Democratic Party leader, becomes Minister of Internal Affairs.

Mr Ssemogerere is a gentle and courteous man who was facing charges of sedition under Dr Milton Obote's Government, which harassed and bullied Democratic Party members at will.

Until now the party has insisted that the guerrillas be brought into government, but its leverage on the military leaders must have been weakened by Mr Ssemogerere's

acceptance of a ministerial position.

He told *The Times* yesterday that he had telephoned Mr Museveni in Nairobi on Saturday and urged him to come to Uganda and state openly what he wanted.

The Democratic Party has strong reservations about Mr Museveni's appointment as Prime Minister. Mr Museveni was Vice-President and Minister of Defence in the Obote Government. Although a Muganda like many Democratic Party members, he is mistrusted by them because of his long association with Dr Obote.

One of Mr Ssemogerere's first acts will be to release political detainees.

Strike may lift gold price

By Michael Prest Financial Correspondent

Gold dealers are nervously watching events in South Africa to see whether the strike threat by black miners will give the gold market the fillip they have so long awaited.

Five months gold has been a poor investment. Even sales of the kruggerand, the once popular South African coin, have suffered so much that marketing agents have stopped publishing monthly sales figures.

While gold rose a little in London yesterday to \$323.50 an ounce, kruggerands of one ounce were only £1 higher on Friday's price at £239.88.

The apparent indifference of the market largely reflects the view that a strike, if it comes, will not last long. Dealers point out that a strike would have to be prolonged before it affected supplies enough to move the price.

What worries the market is the political conditions which the miners appear to be attaching to their claim for a 22 per cent pay increase.

Ironically, had news come of good news for investors. Lower share prices mean that the yield - the percentage a dividend is of the share price - will rise. Politicians could depress share prices as to make the shares attractive again.

Gold shares drift, page 19

Black miners union in test of strength

Continued from page 1

signify a start to more open discussions with blacks and herald the removal of easing of some discriminatory measures, including the Group Areas Act, influx control and the pass laws.

Police headquarters in Pretoria announced that 1,429 people have been detained so far under the state of emergency regulations.

Meanwhile, the long delayed trial of 16 United Democratic Front and trade union activists on high tension charges finally began in the Natal Supreme Court at Pietermaritzburg.

Letter from Manila

Way of life on trial before full houses

In a crowded court barely the size of a schoolroom, tucked away at the back of the national museum, the witnesses come and go in a leisurely routine that belies the importance of the Aquino trial.

It is difficult to believe that the Filipino way of life is in the dock, as well as high-ranking military officers.

It has been going on for five months now, and could last for three more, yet every day the court sits it plays to packed houses. Perhaps that is not so surprising.

It is the best free theatre in Manila, and the glacial air-conditioning makes it a refuge from the bone-weakening heat and humidity of nearby Rizal Park.

Young people are the most enthusiastic spectators. They talk quietly among themselves, but they follow the evidence.

Sometimes they suppress their laughter when the defence counsel, Mr Antonio Coronel, leaps to his feet (being a short, stout man, he has not far to go) for the nth time to object to the prosecution's line of questioning, so that his defendant is saved from the risk of self-incrimination.

The prosecution is usually superfluous, for as soon as the questioning gets too close for comfort, the pat formula is "I don't remember".

It is, after all, nearly two years since the opposition leader Benigno Aquino was murdered at Manila airport on his return from exile in the United States.

In a style strongly reminiscent of Henry Ford's courtroom heroics, the chief prosecuting counsel, Mr Manuel Herrera, has tried unsuccessfully in recent days to penetrate the wall of diplomatic amnesia around Colonel Vicente Tigas, head of public relations for the Security Command.

Any day now, the Supreme Court is expected to rule that "self-incriminating" evidence given by the main defendant, General Fabian Ver, to a General Fact-finding Board carried immunity from prosecution, and is therefore inadmissible in the Sandigan.

ayan (Anti-corruption court) where he is now being tried.

The prosecution had advanced no evidence beyond the armed forces chief of staff's evidence to the government-appointed

board, which recommended that charges be brought of a cover-up and of being an accessory after the murder of Aquino and Rolando Galman. Galman was the alleged Communist named by the government as the murderer, but who died in a hail of bullets on the tarmac before his presumed guilt could be tested.

In the absence of new evidence, the case against General Ver and a clutch of other officers ranging down to sergeant is set to collapse.

Correctly or no, most Filipinos believe that the military were responsible for the death of "Ninoy", who has been a more potent politician in martyrdom than he was in life.

In the meantime, the show must go on.

And with proper attention to the Filipino love of the cinema, it has produced its starlets: for the prosecution the "crying lady", Rebecca Quisano, who wept at the scene of the killing and testified that it was the military that had done it.

The defence countered by producing the "kissing ladies", Pelagia Hilario and Lydia Morata, who said that "a man in blue" (the customary description of the hapless Galman) fired the fatal shot.

Their testimony is enhanced by film of them kissing (or at least embracing) Aquino on the inbound China Airlines flight on August 21, 1983.

And now the trial is on camera, even if not in camera. The television crews jostle for space with the spectators. Burro camera has pride of place within the rail-off area for the judges and counsel.

It sits practically under the nose of Chief Judge Manuel Pamaran, and it has the seal of the Office of the President, Malacanang, on its side.

"Who watches the show?" I asked the man next to me.

"Big brother," he replied.

Paul Routledge

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagement
The Duke of Edinburgh attends a reception given by the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command aboard HMS Liverpool at Cowes, n.30.

New exhibition
Ceramic sculptures by Sien Lykke Madsen: Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 15).

Summer Rainbow: colourful wall hangings, decorative ceramics, studio glass, jewellery and paintings: Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellerslie, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Tues to Sun 11 to 5.30 (ends Sept 26).

Exhibitions in progress
Ceramics and wall textures: Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington

St. Cambridge: Tues to Sat 10 to 1, Sun 2.15 to 5 (ends Aug 11).

Diploma paintings from the Royal Academy: Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence St, Cheltenham, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.15 (ends Sept 7).
Visual Facts: photography and video by eight artists in Canada: Graves Art Gallery, Surrey, Sheffield, Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 15).

Figures of Whidlie: Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Aug 12).
Summer exhibitions: Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Rd, Mon to Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri (ends Sept 21).

Paintings from the permanent collection: Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough, Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Aug 31).

British Insect Stamps: National Museum of Wales, Main Building.

Cathays Park, Cardiff: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Aug 30).

Work by S J Peppie 1871-1935: Scottish Gallery of Modern Art, Belford Rd, Edinburgh, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 3).
Rugs by Glenda Furniss, Goughby: Gabor and Celia Wright: Clebe House, Ripley, Harrogate, Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (ends Aug 18).

Paintings and sculptures by four members of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts: The Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd St, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Sat 1 to 4 (ends Aug 23).

Concert by the London String Orchestra: Romney Abbey, 7.45.

Flauto recital by John Byrne: St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Concert by Peter Donohoe and the Oxford String Quartet, The Westmorland Hall, Kendal, 7.45.

Concert by the National Youth Orchestra of Wales: William Aston Hall, Wrexham, 7.30.

Recital by Andrew Goodwin (organ) and Diana Bell (mezzo-soprano): Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

Organ recital: Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Organ recital by John Streeting: Cromer Parish Church, 8.

Organ recital by James Parsons: St Mary's Church, Warwick, 1.

Organ recital by Geoffrey Carter: Leicester Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by David Saint: St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

General
Raising an Indian Camp - build a tipi or make an Indian headdress - workshop for children: Hastings Museum and Art Gallery, Cambridge Rd, 9 to 1.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 28:

1. Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.30m
2. Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 14.30m
3. Coronation Street (Fri), Granada, 12.20m
4. Duff Free, Yorkshire, 12.15m
5. Emmerdale Farm (Tue), Yorkshire, 12.30m
6. Screening Women, ITV, 11.35m
7. The Krypton Factor, Granada, 11.30m
8. Emmerdale Farm (Thu), Yorkshire, 11.30m
9. News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m
10. News at 5.45 (Tue), ITN, 11.00m

6-9 News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m

10-12 News at 5.45 (Tue), ITN, 11.00m

13-15 News at 5.45 (Wed), ITN, 11.00m

16-18 News at 5.45 (Thu), ITN, 11.00m

19-21 News at 5.45 (Fri), ITN, 11.00m

22-24 News at 5.45 (Sat), ITN, 11.00m

25-27 News at 5.45 (Sun), ITN, 11.00m

28-30 News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m

31-33 News at 5.45 (Tue), ITN, 11.00m

34-36 News at 5.45 (Wed), ITN, 11.00m

37-39 News at 5.45 (Thu), ITN, 11.00m

40-42 News at 5.45 (Fri), ITN, 11.00m

43-45 News at 5.45 (Sat), ITN, 11.00m

46-48 News at 5.45 (Sun), ITN, 11.00m

49-51 News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m

52-54 News at 5.45 (Tue), ITN, 11.00m

55-57 News at 5.45 (Wed), ITN, 11.00m

58-60 News at 5.45 (Thu), ITN, 11.00m

61-63 News at 5.45 (Fri), ITN, 11.00m

64-66 News at 5.45 (Sat), ITN, 11.00m

67-69 News at 5.45 (Sun), ITN, 11.00m

70-72 News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m

73-75 News at 5.45 (Tue), ITN, 11.00m

76-78 News at 5.45 (Wed), ITN, 11.00m

79-81 News at 5.45 (Thu), ITN, 11.00m

82-84 News at 5.45 (Fri), ITN, 11.00m

85-87 News at 5.45 (Sat), ITN, 11.00m

88-90 News at 5.45 (Sun), ITN, 11.00m

91-93 News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m

94-96 News at 5.45 (Tue), ITN, 11.00m

97-99 News at 5.45 (Wed), ITN, 11.00m

100-102 News at 5.45 (Thu), ITN, 11.00m

103-105 News at 5.45 (Fri), ITN, 11.00m

106-108 News at 5.45 (Sat), ITN, 11.00m

109-111 News at 5.45 (Sun), ITN, 11.00m

112-114 News at 5.45 (Mon), ITN, 11.00m

Roads

London and South-east: A406: Upper Edmonton: Roadworks on the North Circular Rd at the junction with Dysons Rd between Can and Arm. Roadworks: Roadworks with single alternate line traffic due to temporary traffic lights on Noak Hill Rd, junction with Tees Drive.

The Midlands: M5: Roadworks continue SW of Birmingham between junctions 4, (the A38 turnoff to Bromsgrove) and 5 (A38 Drolwiche); contraflow, M6: Roadworks E of Birmingham, junction 4 (A46 Birmingham Airport and NEC turnoff) and junction 3 (A444 Coventry N).

Wales and West: M5: Two lanes closed southbound between junctions 25 (Taunton) and 26 (Wellington). A31: Subway construction between Ferndown and Ringwood. Dorset, at Tricketts Cross, A419: Roundabout construction between Stroud and M5 (junction 13) at Stonehouse, Glos, (junction with B4008).

The North: M6: Lanes closed on both carriageway between junctions 32 (M55) and 33 (A6 Lancaster St), access to Forton Services maintained; care required. M62: Contraflow between junction 10 and the Cheshire/Greater Manchester County border N of Glazebrook, Cheshire; possible delays at peak times. A66: Contraflow between junction with A19 and Newport, Cumbria; possible delays at peak times.

Scotland: M8: Contraflow westbound at junction 26 (Renfrew) inside lane closed northbound eight miles N of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. A9: Only one lane with temporary lights N of Dunblane, Perthshire, to B8033 junction.

Information supplied by the AA

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will move across W districts during the day.

6am to midnight

London, SE: Central S, E, Central N, NE England, East Midlands: Bright or sunny periods, mainly dry with W or NW moderate; max temp 19C (66F).

Channel Islands: SW England, S Wales, NW England, Lake District, Lancashire, Borders, Edinburgh, Dumfries, Aberdeen, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers drying out; wind NW fresh or strong becoming W moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

NE Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals, showers; wind NW fresh or strong becoming moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

Cutliff: for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain spreading from the W followed by somewhat brighter showery weather; mostly rather cool.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (SE): Wind NW fresh or strong becoming moderate; showers; visibility good; sea rough becoming moderate. St. George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW moderate or fresh backing SW later; mainly fair; visibility good; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 6.52 am **Sun sets**: 8.40 pm
Moisture: 11.85 am **Moisture**: 10.52 pm
Last quarter August 6.

Lighting-up time

London 9.10 pm to 5.05 am
Birmingham 9.20 pm to 5.15 am
Manchester 9.25 pm to 5.20 am
Penzance 9.27 pm to 5.25 am

Yesterday

Temperature at midday yesterday: C, cloud, 1; rain, 2; sun, 3; sun, 4; sun, 5; sun, 6; sun, 7; sun, 8; sun, 9; sun, 10; sun, 11; sun, 12; sun, 13; sun, 14; sun, 15; sun, 16; sun, 17; sun, 18; sun, 19; sun, 20; sun, 21; sun, 22; sun, 23; sun, 24; sun, 25; sun, 26; sun, 27; sun, 28; sun, 29; sun, 30; sun, 31; sun, 32; sun, 33; sun, 34; sun, 35; sun, 36; sun, 37; sun, 38; sun, 39; sun, 40; sun, 41; sun, 42; sun, 43; sun, 44; sun, 45; sun, 46; sun, 47; sun, 48; sun, 49; sun, 50; sun, 51; sun, 52; sun, 53; sun, 54; sun, 55; sun, 56; sun, 57; sun, 58; sun, 59; sun, 60; sun, 61; sun, 62; sun, 63; sun, 64; sun, 65; sun, 66; sun, 67; sun, 68; sun, 69; sun, 70; sun, 71; sun, 72; sun, 73; sun, 74; sun, 75; sun, 76; sun, 77; sun, 78; sun, 79; sun, 80; sun, 81; sun, 82; sun, 83; sun, 84; sun, 85; sun, 86; sun, 87; sun, 88; sun, 89; sun, 90; sun, 91; sun, 92; sun, 93; sun, 94; sun, 95; sun, 96; sun, 97; sun, 98; sun, 99; sun, 100; sun, 101; sun, 102; sun, 103; sun, 104; sun, 105; sun, 106; sun, 107; sun, 108; sun, 109; sun, 110; sun, 111; sun, 112; sun, 113; sun, 114; sun, 115; sun, 116; sun, 117; sun, 118; sun, 119; sun, 120; sun, 121; sun, 122; sun, 123; sun, 124; sun, 125; sun, 126; sun, 127; sun, 128; sun, 129; sun, 130; sun, 131; sun, 132; sun, 133; sun, 134; sun, 135; sun, 136; sun, 137; sun, 138; sun, 139; sun, 140; sun, 141; sun, 142; sun, 143; sun, 144; sun, 145; sun, 146; sun, 147; sun, 148; sun, 149; sun, 150; sun, 151; sun, 152; sun, 153; sun, 154; sun, 155; sun, 156; sun, 157; sun, 158; sun, 159; sun, 160; sun, 161; sun, 162; sun, 163; sun, 164; sun, 165; sun, 166; sun, 167; sun, 168; sun, 169; sun, 170; sun, 171; sun, 172; sun, 173; sun, 174; sun, 175; sun, 176; sun, 177; sun, 178; sun, 179; sun, 180; sun, 181; sun, 182; sun, 183; sun, 184; sun, 185; sun, 186; sun, 187; sun, 188; sun, 189; sun, 190; sun, 191; sun, 192; sun, 193; sun, 194; sun, 195; sun, 196; sun, 197; sun, 198; sun, 199; sun, 200; sun, 201; sun, 202; sun, 203; sun, 204; sun, 205; sun, 206; sun, 207; sun, 208; sun, 209; sun, 210; sun, 211; sun, 212; sun, 213; sun, 214; sun, 215; sun, 216; sun, 217; sun, 218; sun, 219; sun, 220; sun, 221; sun, 222; sun, 223; sun, 224; sun, 225; sun, 226; sun, 227; sun, 228; sun, 229; sun, 230; sun, 231; sun, 232; sun, 233; sun, 234; sun, 235; sun, 236; sun, 237; sun, 238; sun, 239; sun, 240; sun, 241; sun, 242; sun, 243; sun, 244; sun, 245; sun, 246; sun, 247; sun, 248; sun, 249; sun, 250; sun, 251; sun, 252; sun, 253; sun, 254; sun, 255; sun, 256; sun, 257; sun, 258; sun, 259; sun, 260; sun, 261; sun, 262; sun, 263; sun, 264; sun, 265; sun, 266; sun, 267; sun, 268; sun, 269; sun, 270; sun, 271; sun, 272; sun, 273; sun, 274; sun, 275; sun, 276; sun, 277; sun, 278; sun, 279; sun, 280; sun, 281; sun, 282; sun, 283; sun, 284; sun, 285; sun, 286; sun, 287; sun, 288; sun, 289; sun, 290; sun, 291; sun, 292; sun, 293; sun, 294; sun, 295; sun, 296; sun, 297; sun, 298; sun, 299; sun, 300; sun, 301; sun, 302; sun, 303; sun, 304; sun, 305; sun, 306; sun, 307; sun, 308; sun, 309; sun, 310; sun, 311; sun, 312; sun, 313; sun, 314; sun, 315; sun, 316; sun, 317; sun, 318; sun, 319; sun, 320; sun, 321; sun, 322; sun, 323; sun, 324; sun, 325; sun, 326; sun, 327; sun, 328; sun, 329; sun, 330;